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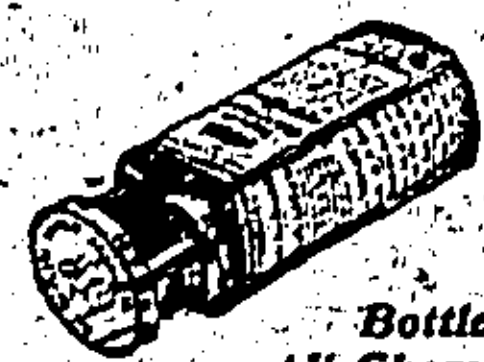
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keep your skin soft, cool and smooth
Glass pots. All Chemists and Stores

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

CHINA'S PARAMOUNT NECESSITY.

PLAIN SPEAKING BY DR. YEN.
WHY HE REFUSED FOREIGN
PORTFOLIO.

In the letter of resignation which Dr. W. W. Yen sent in to the Chief Provisional Executive, and the reasons which he has given for declining to take up the portfolio of the Foreign Office, he said:

"I have already stated my reasons for declining the honour to be conferred upon me, owing to the fact that the numerous ramifications of the Tariff Conference and of the Commission of Financial Readjustment, of which I have been in charge, would not permit me to take up the concurrent duty of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is, however, more to be said for the step that I have taken and I shall say it as briefly as possible.

"The unsettled political conditions of the country, as a result of repeated civil warfare and independence of the provincial and local authorities, have not only brought serious handicaps to the side of the people, but also seriously affected China's friendly relations with the foreign Powers. For this reason, the foreign Powers have not taken the Chinese people, high and low, into their confidence. The man in charge of the Foreign Office, with the specific duty of dealing with them, has not been able to make any headway in diplomacy as a result, no matter how clever and able he may prove to be. To those who have ever had the experience of dealing with the foreign relations of the country, this difficult situation is no secret. It is perhaps needless to say that the diplomacy of a country is intimately connected with its internal politics, and there is no nation in the world, with its internal political situation in such chaos, which can ever achieve success in its foreign relations. Although I am signed, I can fully realize that the paramount necessity of the moment is to have peace and order restored throughout the country, and when this is achieved, to be followed by unification of political administration and necessary reforms, the diplomatic arm of the Chinese Government will be automatically greatly strengthened. Other than this way of internal reform, there is no royal road to success in diplomacy, which is a simple fact that the Provisional Chief Executive must have already taken notice of.

"Besides, in connection with the Tariff Conference, I have been busily engaged in negotiating with the foreign delegates with respect to the question of the internal surtaxes and that of China's foreign obligations, which have not yet arrived at a final settlement owing to the wide difference of opinions among the delegates. I am happy to say that the fact that I am not in official charge of the foreign relations of the country has permitted me opportunities to negotiate with them more or less freely, and I would not be able to do this much if I were to serve at the same time as the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"I bring the above two points to the attention of the Provisional Chief Executive. I shall be very happy if His Excellency will take notice of them as they come from the very bottom of my heart."

EXECUTED RUSSIANS. MUTILATED AND LEFT ON EXECUTION GROUND.

The Peking & Tientsin Times has reported the execution, on the orders of the Chihli Tupan, of two Russians, accused of disturbing the peace. The men were first paraded in open carts through the city, naked to the waist, and with their hands bound behind their backs.

It is asserted that after they had been decapitated, their ears were cut off, their bodies dismembered, and the remains left on the execution ground unburied.

The Asiatic News Agency version of the execution is as follows:

"Another story, obtained from a reliable native source, states that after the execution the heads were placed in cages to be exposed in the city and at the bridge which the Russians are alleged to have tried to destroy. In view of the fact that the men were foreigners, however, and possibly the knowledge that two Americans had actually obtained photographs of the men, the plan was abandoned and the bodies were buried."

A Peking news message gives the following story:
General Sun Yuch, Tupan of Chihli, reports the decapitation of two White Russians in the native city of Tientsin. According to General Sun Yuch, the two White Russians were caught by General Lu Chung Lin's troops at Machang and sent to Tientsin for trial. The Russian Whites confessed that they were second lieutenants of General Chang Tsung Chang's special Russian Brigade and that they took part in all battles against the Kuomintang armies. As a warning to other foreigners who dare to participate in China's domestic disturbances, they were executed on Monday. After execution according to the old style, the heads of the Russian Whites were exhibited in the native city of Tientsin for three days while scores of captured foreigners were paraded through the streets under the escort of Kuomintang soldiers. In conclusion, General Sun declares that all foreigners, regardless of their nationalities and positions, will be summarily executed without mercy if they dare to take part in the civil wars in China.

"The Farmers' Wife" a play by Eden Philpotts, reached its 500th performance at the Court Theatre last month.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY MAJ. R. MELVILLE SMITH, M.B.E.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

No. 219.

1.—ARMOURD CAR COMPANY.
The Kennedy Road Range is at the disposal of the Armoured Car Company on Thursday, 1st April, at 4 p.m., for Machine Gun Practice.

Owing to the Easter Holidays and the Rifle Meeting, there will be no parades during the week ending 5th April.

2.—ARTILLERY CO. AND NO. 5
PLATOON.

Musket Course Part I. will be fired at Taikoo Rifle Range on Sunday, 15th April, 1926, at 9.30 a.m.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. M. P. Concanon, M.C.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken.

3.—SCOTTISH COMPANY.

Musket Course Part I. will be fired at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 11th April, 1926.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. A. K. MacKenzie.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken.

Arms: Will be drawn from Headquarters on Friday, 9th April, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 8 p.m., and on Saturday, 10th April, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

4.—COMMAND.

Lieut. F. Syme Thomson to be Commanding Officer Engineer Co. with effect from the 1st April, 1926.

5.—LEAVE.

Capt. Sir Eric Stuart-Taylor, O.B.E., Medical Section is granted 15 months' leave from 16th April, 1926, to 15th April, 1927.

No. 133 Corp. L. S. Greenhill, Reserve Co., is granted 9 months' leave from 1st April, 1926, to 31st December, 1926.

With reference to Corps Order No. 218 dated 12th March, 1926, the dates of leave granted to No. 423 Serg. G. T. Padgett, Engineer Co., are amended to read 1st April, 1926, to 31st December, 1926.

6.—RESIGNATION.

No. 680 Pte. T. L. Jenkins, Armoured Car Co., is permitted to resign from the Corps, as from 13th April, 1926.

L. D. JOLL, Captain.
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

NOTICE.

RIFLE MEETING.

The Annual Corps Rifle Meeting will be held at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 4th, and Monday, 5th April, 1926.

Launches will leave Murray Pier at 8 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and call at Kowloon Pier at 10 minutes later.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1926.

THE LITTLE MUMMERS.

The play "Cinderella," given recently by the children of Kowloon, was a financial success. As an effort by children on behalf of children, it was viewed with special interest by the community, who will learn with pleasure that the sum of £75 has been forwarded to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and a small balance of £27 has been given to Sister Mercy on behalf of the local poor, at Mrs. Gay Cumming's request.

Warm thanks are due to the Amateur Dramatic Club for the loan of curtains, to "Hongkong Amusements, Ltd." for a cheque (£30) towards the funds, to Mr. J. H. Hunt for designing the posters and programmes, to Mrs. Hast for lending the Barnardo collecting boxes as well as to the programme-sellers who made use of them, and finally to many others whose generosity helped to keep the item "sundries" within very modest limits. By special arrangement the money has been converted into Sterling above the current rate.

A summary of the accounts is given below, in which it will be seen that none of the money raised by the children selling tickets beforehand, nor any money given as a donation to the cause was expended on the entertainment, the cost of which was entirely defrayed out of cash receipts at the Theatre.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT.

(Omitting Cents).

Receipts.

By Sale of Vouchers \$517

By Net cash profit on Shows 200

By Profit on Programmes 37

By Donations 23

..... \$837

Expenditure.

To Cost of Dresses \$117

To Printing and Advertising 41

To Sundries 9

To Dr. Barnardo's Homes 843

To Sister Mercy 37

..... \$837

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) C. W. SKERT.

J. HORACE JOHNSTON,

Hon. Treasurer.

PRINCE GEORGE'S PROMOTION.

The promotion of Prince George, now in Singapore, to Lieutenant brings him upon the roster of watch-keeping officers in the China Flagship, *Hawking*, as he is not a specialist. H.E.H. will therefore, says *Truth*, have to take his turn with his wardroom shipmates in "keeping the middle"—otherwise standing the cheerless watch from midnight until four o'clock. The King, who has been through the mill himself, is very strong upon the point that his sons in the Fighting Services shall take their regular turn in the routine of their rank without any distinction.

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Best Portland Cement.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

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DARLLE BEAUTY SHOPPE



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HOSHIGAUARA.—Finest Seaside Summer Holiday Resort in North China. Five miles from Dairen, but connected with the city by special motor and carriage road and electric tramway. Yamato Hotel (35 rooms) and 15 furnished bungalows in charming golf garden. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Orchestra twice a week. Capital place for children.

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For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Sale and Reliable

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gropel Oak, H.W., London, Eng. Unprincipled dealers may try to sell you something else or

extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH DRUGGISTS.

TAX-FREE PRESIDENT.

DECISION THAT SAVES MR.
COOLIDGE \$12,000.

Mr. Coolidge, who, as President of the United States, receives a salary of \$15,000, benefited by a Supreme Court decision which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue interpreted as meaning that it is unconstitutional to charge him income tax.

The President received a refund of \$12,000, the amount he paid on his salary from August 2nd to the end of the calendar year of 1925. The new ruling is worth \$12,000 to him during his term of office.

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FACTORIES—MANILA, P.I.
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THE WING-ON CASE.

DEPENDANTS SENT FOR TRIAL ON
CONSPIRACY CHARGES.DEFENCE RESERVED FOR
SUPREME COURT.

The hearing concluded at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon of the Wing On case in which three Chinese defendants (the second of whom, Fok Chuen Yuen, formerly sub-manager of the Man Fat firm, disappeared whilst on bail) are charged with conspiracy and attempting to defraud the Wing On Co., Ltd., Des Vaux Road, of \$50,000 and \$633 interest.

Through Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton (who is for the defence of the third defendant) being unwell, and unable to attend Court, it was intimated that the defence of both defendants would be reserved for the Supreme Court and Mr. R. E. Lindsell committed both men for trial at the April Criminal Sessions.

The case first came up in the morning, when Mr. D. L. Strellett appeared for Mr. Hall Brutton. Mr. Strellett said that they desired to consider the question of whether the defence should be reserved or not.

In the meanwhile the printer, of Pottinger Street, who has for many years been responsible for the printing of the deposit books of the Wing On Company, and has been in the witness box on several occasions, was recalled for further cross-examination.

He was cross-examined by Mr. Leo d'Almada (for the defence of the first defendant), and said the blocks were used for printing the stars on the labels of the deposit books. It was possible that one block only contained 26 stars while other might contain 27 stars.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (for the prosecution) said that it was not the case for the prosecution that the label was a forgery merely because it had 26 stars.

At this point the case was adjourned until the afternoon.

DEPENDANT'S DENIAL.

When the hearing was resumed in the afternoon Mr. Strellett said: We understand the prosecution has concluded its case, and your Worship has considered the question of committing the defendants for trial. On behalf of the third defendant I have been asked to say that he has made a general denial of the charge against him. Particularly he denies that he took any part in the conspiracy, or that he had anything to do with the work of printing the forged sheet, or had anything to do with the original jurisdiction action of 1923. He denies in toto the evidence given by two certain witnesses (the names were mentioned by Mr. Strellett) and he asks me to state that he is able to produce evidence which he considers will prove to the satisfaction of any jury that the story told by these two witnesses is absolutely false.

Mr. Lindsell replied that for the moment he was only concerned with whether the prosecution had made out a case which would have to be answered before a jury. If evidence for the defence was not going to be called in that Court, it would not be necessary to state what the defendants said.

Mr. Strellett asked His Worship to accept it as a general denial and to put it on record as such.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that when the defence was reserved, it was not usual to hear any evidence from the defendant.

Mr. Strellett: Under the circumstances, and as your Worship might be of the opinion that the prosecution have made out a *prima facie* case for us to answer, I may say that this defendant intends to reserve his defence.

Mr. d'Almada: As I indicated to your Worship this morning I was going to submit that there has been absolutely no evidence whatever against the first defendant during the whole of these protracted proceedings, but in view of the position taken up now during the unfortunate absence of Mr. Hall Brutton through illness I think I will not take up the time of the Court or my friend in addressing your Worship at length on the evidence, but I shall reserve my defence.

A "PRIMA FACIE" CASE.

Mr. Lindsell: I find that a *prima facie* case has been made out against these two defendants on all charges made against them, and I therefore commit both of them to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court.

Mr. Jenkin: On the same bail as before?

Mr. Lindsell: Yes, \$100,000 cash—(Laughter).

[There are twenty-two charges in all against the defendants.]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MARCH 31ST, 1926.	
Banking Bank	\$1,055 buy, & m.
Do. London	\$212 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$214 nom.
Maritime Bank A. & S.	\$230 buy.
Do. O.	\$213 buy.
P. & O. Bank	\$291 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$300 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$320 buy.
China Underwriters	\$190 buy, & m.
North China Insurance	\$145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$361 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$145 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$170 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$350 buy.
Doiglass	\$28 nom.
H.K. U. & M. Steamers	\$25 buy.
Hongkong Tug	\$21 nom.
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$38 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$40 nom.
Shell Transport	\$779 buy.
Star Ferry	\$87 buy, & 84/84 m.
Waterworks	\$15 nom.
Oriental Navigation	\$350 nom.
China Sugars	\$24 nom.
Malayan Sugars	\$35 nom.
Benguet	\$11 buy.
Kailan Mining Ad.	\$47 buy.
Langkate (combined)	\$12 buy.
Do. (single)	\$11 buy, & m.
Shanghai Expressions	\$14 sel.
Shanghai Loans	\$7 nom.
Bank	\$5 buy.
French Mines	\$17 buy.
Ural Caspian	\$6 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	\$132 nom.
H.K. & W. Dock	\$30 nom.
Hongkong	\$164 buy.
New Engineering	\$15 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotel	\$106 buy.
Hongkong Land	\$102 buy, 104/1050 m.
Hongkong Realty (A.P.)	\$45 buy.
H.K. Territorial (A.P.)	\$52 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$124 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$100 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 nom.
Ewo Cottons	\$15 buy.
Oriental	\$150 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$55 buy.
Do. (new)	\$23 buy.
Amusements	\$114 buy.
Canton Loan	\$74 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$184/184 m.
Do. (old)	\$13 buy.
Do. (new)	\$3 buy.
China Bonds	\$104 buy.
China Light (combined)	\$31 buy.
Do. (old)	\$15 buy, & m.
Do. (new)	\$111 sel., 12 m.
China Providents	\$740 sel.
Constructions	\$24 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$20 nom.
Der A. Wing (A.P.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$65 buy, & m.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$25 m. nom.
H.K. Hopes (combined)	\$30 sel.
Do. (old)	\$104 nom.
Do. (new)	\$42 nom.
Hongkong Telephone	\$353/354 m.
Hongkong Tramways	\$13 buy.
Lease Cawford	\$214 nom.
Mackintosh	\$214 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	\$17 buy.
Do. (new)	\$77 buy.
Sincere	\$11 nom.
Takir	\$4 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$13 buy.
Do. (new)	\$10 nom.
Wm. Rowland	\$8 sel.
Singapore Tractors	\$8 sel.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, March 30th.	
To-day's exchange rates are as follow:	
Paris	141 1/2
Brussels	131 1/2
Amsterdam	12 1/2
Berlin	20 43
Copenhagen	18 50
Vienna	34 48
Helsingfors	153
Lisbon	2 1/2
Buenos Aires	44 1/2
Shanghai	2/11 1/2
Yokohama	1/10 1/2
New York	4 5/8
Geneva	25 25
Milan	130 85
Stockholm	18 12
Oslo	22 79
Pague	164
Madrid	24 50
Rio	7 1/8
Bombay	1/8
Hongkong	2/34
Silver (forward)	30 1/2

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation D'Extrême-Orient of Saigon, in their last market report dated March 23rd, say:

Our market is still very firm with an upward tendency owing to a continual active demand from Shanghai and to the great firmness in the prices of paddy.

Nothing to report in broken, however, prices are still very high.

Business with France is difficult and the Java market remains at a standstill.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to March 15th, 1926, is 240,969,035 tons against 240,290,331 in 1925.

We quote to-day White Saigon rice No. 1 25 per cent. broken round grain: Hongkong \$7.25 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 214 1/2 per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; Yens. 9.17 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon.

White Saigon rice No. 2 sifted Japan quality: Hongkong \$6.95 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 213 7/8 per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; Yens. 8.80 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon.

For March/April shipment.

"Broliers" are the newest vogue among Oxford undergraduates, and are consisting "bags" from popularity. To be seen in the street without an umbrella is almost to appear undressed, so universal has the fad become.



TO-DAY THURSDAY.

THE LAD OF EVERYBODY'S DREAMS
IN HIS MOST HUMAN PHOTODRAMA

JACKIE COOGAN

IN

"A BOY OF FLANDERS"

FROM OUIDA'S CLASSIC STORY

ORDINARY PRICES

THE STAR

TO-DAY THURSDAY

PERCY MARMONT and
ALMA RUBENS

"A WOMAN'S FAITH"

THE WORLD

TO-DAY AT ALL SHOWS.

ETHEL CLAYTON

IN

"THE SHAM."

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Watsons
Hotels
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WE SELL—

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No Lot Too Small No Lot Too Large.

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and

COTTON SOCKS

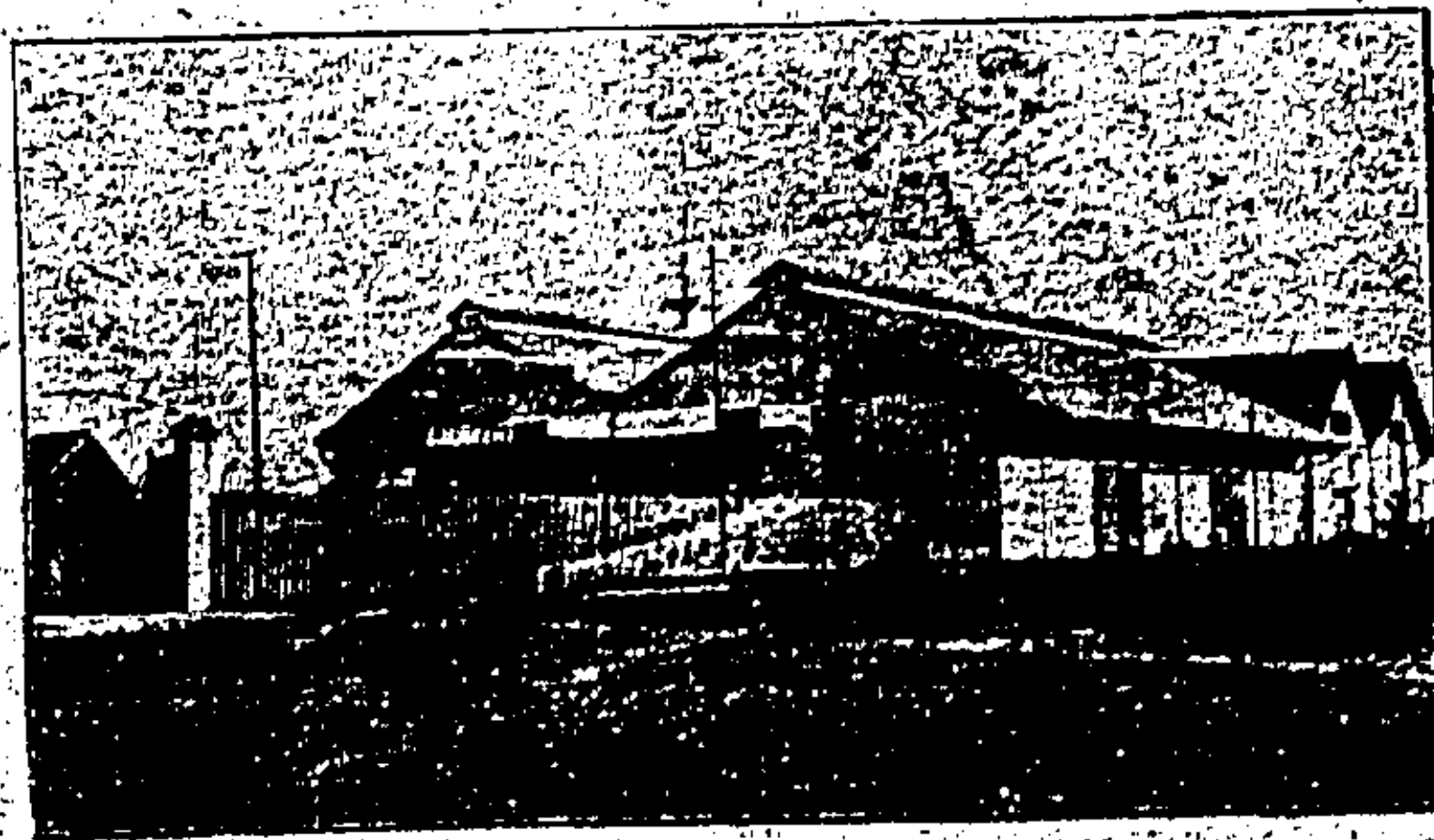
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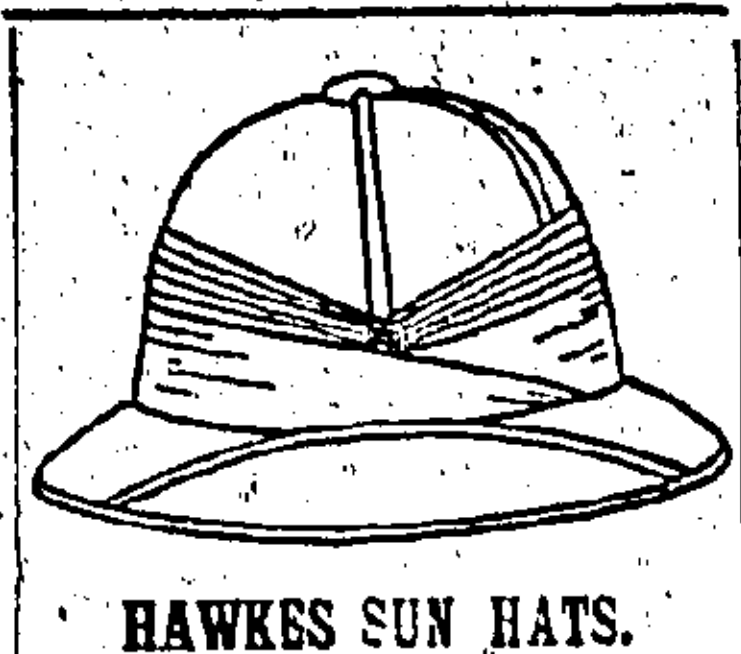
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THE WING HING BANK.

LI WING KWONG EXAMINED.
HIS LORDSHIP AND "SCANDALOUS BUSINESS."

The public examination of the partners of the Wing Hing Bank was continued before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday.

Messrs. D. McCallum, J. T. Prior, and T. G. Bennett represented some of the creditors.

Li Wing Kwong, residing at Robinson Road, a partner in the Bank was in the witness-box from 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The Official Receiver: Are you heavily indebted to the Wing Hing Bank?—Not very much; only \$100,000.

Is it unsecured?—Yes.

Then why does it appear in your statement of affairs as secured debt?—I have only a share in it.

Further questioned on this point, witness said that he could not give the exact amount of his indebtedness to the Bank. He would have to have time to examine his books before he could ascertain the exact amount.

As a matter of fact you yourself made out your own and the Bank's statement of affairs?—No; the Bank's statement was prepared by the accountant.

Witness further stated that he had made a guarantee for his indebtedness to the Bank and he believed that if it were clearly worked out, it would be found that he owed nothing to the Bank. He agreed that money was taken out from the Bank for a firm of which he was a partner.

His Lordship: Was that firm directed by you and your partners before you became directors of the Bank?—No; the firm was formed fourteen years ago and the Bank sixteen years ago.

Did you form the firm in order to get money from the Bank?—No.

THE FIRM'S DEBT.

The Official Receiver: There is a sum of \$552,430 still due from the firm to the Bank?—Yes.

That appears in the Bank's statement of affairs as a bad debt?—Yes; many of the partners of the firm were out of the Colony, and as they could not be found to repay their indebtedness to the Bank, the amount had to be put down as a bad debt.

Asked by the Official Receiver if he could give the names of any of these persons, witness said that the manager was the only one he knew. He said that he had asked the manager for the repayment of the half a million dollars, and the manager gave him \$5,000.

The Official Receiver: Then why did you put it down as a bad debt?—Nothing had been recovered at that time.

You made the Wing Hing Bank liable for this amount?—Yes.

Replying to His Lordship, witness said that no security was given to cover the advances made to the firm; but the market rate of interest was charged.

His Lordship: I suppose you mortgaged your character as security?

On being referred to an item which someone borrowed as an agent for the firm of which he was a partner, and lent to another firm, witness said that the firm had merely used another name. It would have been more difficult for the firm to have regained the money as it was indebted to the other firm.

The Official Receiver: You were one firm.

His Lordship: You did not press yourself to repay.—(Laughter.)

Questioned in regard to a loan of \$30,000 made by the Bank to a private person, witness said that the Bank took a mortgage on a piece of land as security. This land was eventually sold for \$10,000. There was no entry to this effect in the Bank's books.

The Official Receiver: A security of \$10,000 seems to be rather inadequate for a loan of \$30,000 does it not?—Witness made a rambling reply, totally irrelevant to the question.

Asked why the Bank wanted security on this particular loan, when it had lent out larger sums without any security whatsoever, witness said this transaction had been made following the European War, and owing to the scarcity of money, they began to be more careful.

Witness said that the manager of the firm which borrowed large sums of money from the Bank was a Mr. Wong who formerly lived in Lascar Row. He could not say whether he was still in the Colony, but he believed Mr. Wong was.

The Official Receiver: Bring her to my office to-morrow, will you?—I cannot promise you; I must enquire if she is still in the Colony.

"WERE YOU ASHAMED?"

Witness was again referred by the Official Receiver to a sum of \$20,000 lent to a salt fish shop in which he was interested. Witness said that it was borrowed from the Bank, but under another name, which was in fact his Tong name.

Replying to His Lordship, witness said that this name had been used for seven or eight years.

Was this name used after or before you had made those heavy advances to the firm of which you were a partner?—After these sums were advanced.

His Lordship: The people who borrowed the money were the Li's?—Yes.

Were you ashamed to use your own name?—Witness did not reply.

He agreed that large sums had been advanced to this shop without security. The only profit they hoped to make was by interest.

A CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

His Lordship: You were paying over 9 per cent. to the Wing Hing Bank. What profit did you expect to make out of this?—We got this money from depositors and paid them 5 per cent.

No, no; the bank lent the money to the firm in which the Li's were partners, and they lent it to another firm.—The shop paid about 10 per cent. interest.

And the profit you and your associates had was the difference between 9 and 10 per cent.—Yes.

His Lordship: As far as I can see then, this firm was a charitable institution.—(Laughter.)

Witness stated that he and his partners eventually bought the fish shop. He agreed that part of the capital with which they had bought the business had come from the Bank. He also agreed that the firm owed about 8 lakhs to the Bank. He, however, disagreed that he personally owed any of it, since he had set off his debt by putting up a lot of his property.

In response to a question put by the Official Receiver, witness said that he first knew of the Bank's insolvency in August, 1922. He said that he had never been given to understand that the fish shop was doing badly. He had occasionally inquired, and was told that it was doing well.

His Lordship: Does a business, which is doing well borrow six lakhs of dollars, or was the business so good that they wanted fresh capital?—A lot of the people who owed the shop money were living in Kwangsi.

The Official Receiver: What reason had you to think in 1922 that half this amount would be recovered?—I was told by the manager.

Have you ever taken any proceedings against these people who owe you money?—Not yet.

Have you ever attempted to collect a single cent belonging to the firm?—Witness have not been issued because most of the debtors are in Kwangsi.

When this firm failed its liabilities were between 7 and 8 lakhs. How were they paid?—My partners and I paid it out of the money of the Wing Hing Bank.

On being referred to an item of \$240,000 which was put down in the statement of affairs as a good debt, witness said that it was considered to be so because the money was owed by members of the Li family.

His Lordship: We know very well that you, too, were mixed up in this scandalous business. Did you really expect to be paid one cent of that money?—We thought to recover from 10 to 20 per cent., that was all.

His Lordship repeated the question and pointed out that in that case the Bank was insolvent a long time ago.

Witness said that when the balance sheets were made up they had thought that all the money would be recovered.

TOO MANY "ITS."

Witness was further pressed by the Official Receiver as to why he had made no effort to recover these debts. He replied that the majority of the debtors were in Kwangsi, and it was difficult to find them. If there had been no trouble in China, they would have expected to recover the whole of the debt.

The Official Receiver: There are a good many "its" in this witness's evidence.

Witness added that the debtors were scattered in about a hundred places in the province of Kwangsi.

The Official Receiver: But this debt was owing in 1922. It was quite possible at that time to collect money from the people in that province?—Several attempts were made, and letters were sent to the people. Some were found, but only a few.

And you still thought that 90 per cent. of these debts were recoverable?—The manager told me that.

Were these debts put down in the firm's books?—Yes.

Where are the books now?—I don't know.

Do you mean to say that you have not seen the books since 1922, when the debt of the firm was over half a million dollars?—I left it to the manager.

Do you consider that you were doing your duty to the depositors in the Bank?—The manager took whatever steps he thought fit to recover these debts.

The Official Receiver asked witness for the Manager's address. He replied that he formerly lived in Lascar Row, but had not seen him since a month ago, when he met him in the street. In January of this year, the manager told him that he would send collectors around to collect the debt.

CHILDREN, CONCUBINES AND MOTOR CAR.

The Official Receiver: What did your personal expenses average last year?—About \$300 a month.

With three concubines, nine children and a motor-car?—I have reduced my expenses.

You cannot reduce your children; you might have reduced your concubines, but you still have three. What about your motor-car?—I did not use it last year. It is worth about \$10,000.

Have you bought any property during the last few years and put it in someone else's name?—No, no, no.

He agreed that he had arranged a scheme of composition whereby he offered his creditors a dividend of 40 per cent., roughly about 5 lakhs.

HIS SON'S PROPERTY.

Witness, vigorously denied that he had bought property and put it in the name of his eldest son. He agreed that his son had a share in houses in Connaught Road and Des Vieux Road which he said was bought seven years ago. The house in which he lived in Robinson Road was also in his son's name, and he had also a share in a number of houses in Salt Fish Lane. Witness was pressed by the Official Receiver as to where his son obtained the money to buy these properties. He stated that he had borrowed it.

The Official Receiver: Your son is only 20 years of age, and these were bought 6 or 7 years ago. He was only just out of school then?—Yes.

He was employed for some time as an assistant to Mr. Kotewall at a salary of \$200 a month?—No, his salary was \$200.

(Continued on next column.)

ANOTHER PIRACY.

"CHINA MERCHANTS' CO.'S SHIP VICTIMISED."

LOOT OF OVER \$100,000 TAKEN.

According to reports reaching the Colony yesterday another ship has been made the victim of piracy by the Bias Bay gang of pirates.

The vessel concerned in this instance is the *Hsin Kong*, (China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company), which was pirated while on the way from Shanghai to Canton and looted to the extent of between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

The report of the outrage was made by the steamer at Canton on her arrival there last Saturday, but the local office of the Company have heard nothing more than the details recorded below.

As in previous instances of piracy, the pirates concealed themselves as passengers on the ship joining the steamer at the port of embarkation, and later taking those on board by surprise.

PIRATES SURPRISE SHIP.

From details received in Hongkong, it appears that the *Hsin Kong* left Shanghai at 7.30 a.m. on March 23rd and was off Amoy about 6.35 a.m. on March 24th. It was then that the pirates made their presence on board known. Between twenty and thirty of them broke out simultaneously in the bow and stern of the vessel and fired several shots in the air. At the time there were six guards on board, but before they could put up a fight they had been promptly disarmed.

The pirates then proceeded to attach to the bridge, engine-room, comrade's department, first class and steerage accommodation.

The captain officers and crew were quickly overpowered and the passengers were herded together, bound with ropes and tied up in the stern of the steamer. The pirates then proceeded to achieve their object, namely to rob the passengers of their money, jewellery, and other valuables and to loot the *Hsin Kong* generally.CAPTIVITY THREATENED.
"Two days later" the pirates made a second and closer search of the passengers and as a result were able to further enrich themselves with various possessions of the unfortunate.

Later again, they made a third search and on this occasion threatened to make captives of a number of the passengers, but on re-consideration of this scheme, which naturally threw the passengers into a state of panic and terror, they decided that they had enough loot without adding captives to their list and eventually left the steamer and made their escape.

Failing to find the comrade of the steamer, the pirates demanded \$10,000 from the accountant, a sum of \$2,000 having been taken away at that time. In desperation the man obtained \$200 from his folks and handed it over, then hiding in a lifeboat until the pirates left. It rained continually, but despite the fact that the boat was full of water, the man remained in his hiding place, being afraid to show himself before the pirates in case of further demands for money.

BIAS BAY REACHED.

By eleven o'clock on the night of March 24th a position near Bias Bay had been reached, which the Chinese described as "off Tung Shan near Shanmei." The pirates here signalled to fishing boats, which had evidently been kept in readiness for their arrival, and left in them for the shore.

The estimate of the loot taken is from \$10,000 to \$120,000. Many passengers were emigrants returning from America and the money carried was very heavy.

It is stated that one man's loss in money and valuables was \$5,000, including some U.S. paper currency.

Evidence that the pirates were from Bias Bay is obtained by the fact that they spoke the Hoko dialect.

A further report received in Hongkong states that one of the crew and one of the passengers were wounded.

The Hongkong office of the C.M.S.N. Co. were unable to state yesterday whether there were any European passengers on the *Hsin Kong*, or to give the names of the foreign officers. Till June last the vessel occasionally put in at this port. She is of 2,000 tons, and as far as is known did not carry wireless.

Then why did you tell me three days ago that his salary was a \$100?—I did not say so; you must have misunderstood me.

No, no; I did not. But it was rather a high salary for a schoolboy was it not?—He was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and he was assistant manager there.

Witness said that his son had borrowed the money to buy the property from the Bank of Canton. He denied that his son had asked him for any money to buy the property, and said that his mother had given him \$30,000. He could not say where the boy's mother had got the money from, but she was old when she died and no doubt had acquired the money by saving. He agreed that when she died that she left only \$2,000.

SOLICITORS' REQUEST FOR SECURITY.

Mr. McCallum asked that the debtors should find security for their subsequent appearance.

Mr. Bennett supported Mr. McCallum, and said that the creditors felt that the debtors would not appear next time they were called upon.

The Official Receiver said that he was absolutely in accord with it, but he did not think it could be done at present. Certain offences would arise following the application for the discharge of debtors.

His Lordship said that he could not grant the request of the representatives of the creditors.

The public examination was adjourned sine die.

SUMMARY COURT.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR NETHERLANDS SUE.

DISPUTE OVER A MOTOR-CAR.

At the Summary Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Wood, Mr. A. G. Hewitt, of Messrs. Hewitt & Sin, architects, sued Mr. M. J. Quist, the Consul-General for the Netherlands, for \$622.90, of which \$300 was in respect of the depreciation of a car which plaintiff had lent defendant.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask represented the defendant.

Mr. Armstrong said that Mr. Hewitt had leased the residence known as "Mount View," Pokfulam, to Mr. Quist for ten months from April 1st, 1925. He was to pay \$300 a month, which included the use of an Oakland car.

Mr. Hewitt stated in evidence that he bought the car in 1922 for \$2,000, and it ran well until it was taken over by Mr. Quist. When the latter took it over, it was worth \$1,500. Witness was responsible for repairs for breakdowns or defects, and also for the wear and tear of tyres. When he saw the car in January, he found that the mudguards had been damaged, and the axle caps were buckled.

Replying to Mr. Leask, plaintiff said that the car had given him no trouble before it was handed over to Mr. Quist. He believed that Mr. Quist had been employing incompetent drivers. He thought the car was a 1921 model.

"NOT FIT FOR USE."

Mr. A. N. Rowe, managing director of the Hongkong and Kowloon Taxicab Co., Ltd., gave evidence for the plaintiff. He valued the car at \$1,000, or \$1,200 when it was handed over to Mr. Quist. At the end of January, when Mr. Hewitt brought it back it was not fit for use. He attributed its depreciation to want of experience in regard to bad repairs, and possibly to inexperienced drivers. It would cost \$300 to put the car in proper repair, and even then it would be worth only from \$400 to \$500.

CAR DEPRECIATION.

Mr. C. Lauritsen, managing director of the Dragon Motor Car Company, was called as an expert witness. He said that a car depreciated to 15 per cent. of its value in three years as far as the market price was concerned.

Mr. Leask asked witness what he thought was the market price of the car. Witness replied: I wouldn't ask a friend of mine to buy it.

Mr. A. J. Allison, former service manager of the Dragon Motor Company, said that the car was overhauled prior to Mr. Quist having taken it over. After it had been repaired and repainted it was, according to the inflated value of second-hand cars at the time, worth \$1,400. There had been a slump in prices since then, and even were it as good now as it was then, it would be worth only about \$700.

DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Quist in the witness-box said the car had never been satisfactory and if he wanted to go out for any official function it was so unreliable that he never risked missing his appointment by using it. The car was the laughing stock of the people in the Hongkong Hotel lounge when it started up. It made people exclaim "Holy Smoke."

Asked by Mr. Armstrong why he discharged the chauffeur left by Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Quist said that he got down from the Park at 12.30 one night, having left instructions with his chauffeur to be at the Hotel and found he was not there. He (witness) had to walk out to Pokfulam and it took him two hours. He discharged the chauffeur the next morning.

Mr. Armstrong pointed out that 9,000 miles had been done on the car during the ten months Mr. Quist had had the car. That did not seem as if it was by any means always out of use and breaking down.

Mr. Armstrong further put it to Mr. Quist that it was a known fact that he (Mr. Quist) had "run a bus service from Pokfulam to the town" with Mr. Hewitt's car, overworking it with his servants and friends to whom he gave a lift. He had had as many as seven people in the car at once, said Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Quist said that was false. The car was never overcrowded. It never had more than four, or at the most the regulation five, in it. When the Hotel bus service by the Pokfulam Road stopped he occasionally gave a friend a lift. Why shouldn't he?

His Lordship found for plaintiffs for \$225, the amount of damage caused by a collision, which Mr. Quist had already paid in court. He also allowed defendant \$250 on his counterclaim for taxicab whilst the car was not usable. He found that there had been no negligence on the part of defendant and thought that the car had been handled back in reasonable condition and in accordance with the contract.

RETIREMENT OF MR. A. H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

PRESENTATION FROM P.W.D. COLLEAGUES.

TRIBUTE TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR'S SERVICES.

Mr. Arnold H. Hollingsworth, who is retiring from the office of Assistant Director of Public Works in Hongkong, and leaves the Colony on Saturday by the P. & O. s.s. *Moria*, was yesterday morning presented with some handsome parting gifts to mark the esteem and good wishes of his colleagues toward him.

The gifts consisted of a beautiful silver mounted blackwood tray, silver tea set and a cigarette case from the European Staff, and two beautiful Kiangsi Chinese porcelain figures (one being the Queen of Heaven and the other the God of Longevity) from the Chinese staff. Both gifts were accompanied by suitable inscriptions.

Mr. Hollingsworth has been in the service for nearly thirty years, and has been Assistant Director since 1921.

There was a large gathering present of both European and Chinese staffs. H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) and the Director of Public Works (the Hon. Mr. H. W. Creasy) were present as were also the heads of all sub-departments.

D.P.W.'S TRIBUTE.

The Director of Public Works, after thanking H.E. the Governor for graciously honouring the gathering with his presence, remarked that apart from the honour he had done Mr. Hollingsworth on his departure from the Colony, the Department was also much honoured, and the officers considered themselves very fortunate in having had this opportunity accorded them of meeting his Excellency in person.

Turning to Mr. Hollingsworth the speaker remarked that the officers of the Department wished to present him with a souvenir of his long association with the Public Works Department. No one knew better than Mr. Hollingsworth how the Department had increased and expanded since the time he first came to the Colony.

Mr. Creasy thanked Mr. Hollingsworth for the very loyal support he had always given to him and especially the support given during the early days of his appointment. The intimate knowledge which Mr. Hollingsworth possessed of all affairs connected with Public Works had been of very material assistance to the Department, and his advice and knowledge would be greatly missed.

It was the wish of those members of the Chinese Staff with whom Mr. Hollingsworth had been associated during the time he had been in the Department, and who were still with them, continued Mr. Creasy, to join in giving him a parting gift, and they had asked him to present it to him on their behalf and as a token of their regard, esteem and best wishes.

Mr. Creasy asked Mr. Hollingsworth's acceptance of these small gifts with the best wishes of all for many years of happy retirement, and to Mrs. Hollingsworth and son and daughter the extended the same good wishes. (Appl. sec.)

GIFTS PRESENTED.

On behalf of the Department, H.E. the Governor handed to Mr. Hollingsworth the gifts referred to.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Replying, Mr. Hollingsworth said: Your Excellency, Mr. Creasy and Gentlemen, it is a great honour, Sir, for you to have found time to be present here to-day, and I shall always remember your presence with pleasure. It has been a pleasure to listen to such kind words as those that have fallen from the lips of the D.P.W. and it is most gratifying to receive these beautiful and useful presents from both the European and Chinese staffs of the Public Works Department.

But what is better still is the underlying good feeling that has caused these presentations to be made. I have been a member of the Public Works Department staff for over 29 years, which is a long spell out of one's life time, and it is difficult for me to realise the extent of the wrench in parting from those with whom I have been in daily association, and with the interests of the Public Works Department. My thanks are due to all members of the Department for the whole-hearted support that has invariably been given me and for their forbearance with me in times of stress.

In 1897 when I first arrived in Hongkong, the staff of the Department consisted of about 30 Europeans. In 1923, the staff numbers about 130 Europeans. Expenditure was about \$1,350,000. In 1924 it was \$2,112,786, and in 1925 it would have been far higher had it not been for untoward circumstances. The evidences of the work of the Public Works Department are indelibly marked on this island, which is unique, in that I believe there is no other place of the size of the island of Hongkong in the world that can boast of having so many important public works contained within its boundaries, and Kowloon and the New Territories to-day bid fair to compete with the island of Hongkong. Although I am retiring from this service, I shall always watch with interest the progress of work in this Colony and shall hope to see members of the staff, that I have known and worked with here, promoted to positions of importance in other Colonies, as well as obtaining their advancement in Hongkong.

Gentlemen, these souvenirs you have presented to me will be valued not only on account of their actual worth but for the very kind thoughts they represent.

(Continued on next Column.)

THE KUOMINTANG.

CONFERENCE OF THE ANTI-RED WING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton hears that the Right, or anti-Red, Wing of the Kuomintang have been holding a national conference in Shanghai since March 28th, under the presidency of Mr. Chang Chi, a leading follower of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and President of the Chinese Senate during the earlier part of the Republic. Some 150 delegates from 27 special districts and provinces attended the conference. Among the resolutions wired to Canton from Shanghai is one approving General Chiang Kai Shek's *coup d'état* of March 20th, which had the effect of checking the further progress of Bolshevism in the Southern Capital.

General Chiang Kai Shek himself, does not seem to be bothered much by the divergent views expressed since his *coup*, confining himself only to a statement that he is a firm believer of the three people's doctrines of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and will follow his late chief's policy as regards the interests of the workers and the labourers and the Kuomintang-Soviet political alliance.

THE WUCHOW HOSPITAL.

TROUBLE WITH WORKERS STILL UNSETTLED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The latest news from Wuchow is to the effect that the management of the Stout Hospital, of the Baptist Mission, has not found it possible to comply with the demands of the workers entirely in respect to the higher wages and better service conditions demanded. Dr. G. W. Leavell, it is reported, has had several conferences with the workers, but without result. The workers have withdrawn the demand that the assistant superintendent of the hospital must be a Chinese physician, but are insisting on the increase of wages. Other labour unions in Wuchow have contributed more than \$3,000 towards the support of the hospital strikers. The hospital dispute has led to internal conflicts in two or three Baptist schools in Wuchow.

KWANGTUNG RAILWAYS.

SERVICES TO BE RESUMED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The service on the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway which was suspended on account of the *coup d'état* of March 20th, when several battalions of Yunnanese mercenaries guarded the line were disbanded, was resumed on March 30th. The Yunnanese are still holding the territory along the line as their sphere of influence.

Through service on the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway is to be resumed shortly, the strike pickets having consented not to require through passengers to alight for inspection.

and my wife, who was so kindly considered in the selection of the souvenirs from the European members of the staff, desires to join with me in thanking you for them. I also desire to take this opportunity to thank the Waterworks meter readers, Mr. Chan Sig U, Mr. Chan To Sui, Waterworks outside foremen and the Waterworks messengers for the souvenirs they so kindly presented to me and my deep appreciation for the good wishes expressed by them on the eve of my departure, and especially so seeing that I have been separated from the direct control of this branch for seven years.

I take this opportunity, Your Excellency, Mr. Creasy and gentlemen, in saying my official farewell with the hope that all luck and prosperity will attend you throughout your lives and that the adverse circumstances affecting the welfare of this Colony will cease at an early date. Once again I thank you all. (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

H.E. the Governor in a brief speech said that it afforded him very great pleasure to meet the officers of the Public Works Department thus assembled. Mr. Hollingsworth, continued His Excellency, arrived in the Colony two years before he did, and for all that time they had known each other intimately. Mr. Hollingsworth's work was indelibly marked in Hongkong and wherever future generations went walking in the Colony they would be able to point to this and to that public work done by Mr. Hollingsworth. Only the other day he, together with Mr. Creasy, were walking back from Tytan and they stopped to look at the Wongneichong Reservoir.

The date of that reservoir was two years after Mr. Hollingsworth had arrived here and it was one of the very first big works with which he was concerned. It was a very fine piece of work, still. He (His Excellency) was sorry that his return to the Colony coincided with the leaving of Mr. Hollingsworth because he had hoped that they might have spent very many happy days together during the time he was holding the Government. But no man better deserved rest and retirement and they wished Mr. Hollingsworth every happiness in his future life at Home. (Applause.)

Those present were then personally introduced to His Excellency, and good-byes were said to Mr. Hollingsworth.

"PRACTICAL ROAD ENGINEERING."

AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S EXPERIENCE IN HONGKONG.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Of the making of books there is no end," wrote the wise man in the Bible, as he was adding to the number. Little did he realise how great one day would be the demand for books; nor had he any idea of days to come when the absolute necessity for works of reference would be realised by the intelligent. Modern civilisation would quickly collapse if all the libraries were burnt. Scientific work is dependent upon the accuracy of accumulated data. Human memory is neither sufficiently reliable nor is it big enough to allow us to dispense with books. In technical work, especially, books are the very foundation of a practical man's success.

Unfortunately, many practical men have no inclination to write down, for the benefit of their fellows, the gist of the knowledge which they have acquired as a result of reading and experience. Too often is such knowledge buried with the man who has wrestled it in the great struggle with the hidden mysteries of Nature. We are therefore grateful to Mr. H. E. Goldsmith, an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department of this Colony, for putting down in print a synopsis of his knowledge and experience and the ideas arising out of both. "Practical Road Engineering," a new edition of which has just been forwarded to us, is published by Messrs. Crosby Lockwood & Son, London, and is obtainable at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh in Hongkong. It is a well printed book and contains many clear and useful illustrations.

WORK WELL DONE.

A stranger who visits this Colony for the first time is almost certain to express admiration for the local roads. Those of us who have lived in Hongkong for many years realise the benefits that have come to residents through the improvements and extensions of these highways. "Splendid roads," we say and have a hazy idea that some mysterious organisation known as the P.W.D. told somebody or other to make the road and somebody or other arranged it all very nicely and without making any fuss about it. Then our thoughts stray in a vague manner to wonder why the mysterious P.W.D. cannot be equally obliging about the water supply and the land slides. If we can have good roads why cannot we have more than enough water all the year round and "why don't the P.W.D. prevent all the trouble caused by typhoons, etc." So we quickly forget our first feelings of gratitude for the good roads and slide into the common habit of the Briton of indulging in "a grumble again the Government."

What we usually fail to realise are the difficulties of the P.W.D. Before you can have a good road you must have some man or men who know how to make the road. In Hongkong Mr. Goldsmith is one of those who possess the "know how." He has studied road-making in all its many aspects as closely as any stockbroker has studied the local sharemarket. Probably if Mr. Goldsmith had devoted one half of the time and energy that he has spent on practical road engineering in Hongkong to the study of manipulating "bulls" and "bears" he could have been running his Rolls Royce along the roads of England. Perhaps he has done something better than that. He has accumulated knowledge and has done good work which has benefited the Colony not always received the approbation of every inhabitant of Hongkong.

THE MAKING OF ROADS.

One of the most remarkable events of this century has been the improvement in the highways. Motor-traffic, made inevitable new difficulties arising out of higher speeds, pneumatic tyres, and increased loads. The road engineer has provided smoother surfaces, he has almost eliminated dust and he has done it in such a manner that the cost is not prohibitive. Mr. Goldsmith explains how it has been done. He describes the quarries, the plants required, the materials used for making and for surfacing roads and he discusses setting out new roads and testing materials. He writes in a clear, concise manner. He uses diagrams and illustrations wherever possible. He gives references and is not afraid to express his own opinions. He even goes into historical details. He tells us that as far back as 3,000 B.C. we have authentic records of the use of asphalt by the Sumerians and he quotes from an inscription found on a brick, as follows:—

"The streets of Babylon, the procession street of Nabu and Marduk, my lords, which Nabopolassar, King of Babylon, the father who begot me, was made a road glistening with asphalt and burnt brick: I, the wise suppliant who fears their lordships, placed above the bitumen and burnt bricks a mighty superstructure of shining dust, made them strong within with bitumen and burnt bricks as a high-lying road."

Nabu and Marduk, when you traverse these streets with joy, may benefits for me rest upon your lips."

Perhaps if the general public of Hongkong realised more fully the difficulties that have been overcome by those who enable them to "traverse these streets with joy" they would allow "benefits for the road engineers to rest upon their lips."

Although this is a technical book it should be studied not only by the engineer, but by every man who takes an interest in public life. Certainly every member of the Legislative Council should have a copy. The municipal engineer and the engineering student must include it in his library. Books such as this are the real stock-in-trade of the engineer. It is

(Continued on next Column.)

DR. KOTEWALL ON PHYSICAL CULTURE.

EARNEST ADVICE TO CHINESE YOUTHS.

Dr. R. H. Kotewall, one of the Chinese members of the Legislative Council, was invited last night to present at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., the Shield won in the season's Basketball tournament. In the course of an interesting speech Dr. Kotewall emphasised the value and importance of physical culture. For some years, he said, he had paid special attention to promoting physical culture among students in the Colony, for he held that the physical side of our being needed to be cared for just as much as the spiritual or mental side. However, high a man's character might be, however, profound his knowledge, if he were physically unequal to his work he would never be able to serve the community as he would like to do unless he was strong physically.

Therefore, he urged that physical culture was of vital importance to the nation. In the old days in China, great importance was attached to the physical well-being of the people. As soon as a youth began his education in ethics, music, etc., he was also taught how to shoot and how to ride. It was only towards the end of the Ching dynasty that physical culture began to be neglected and the mistaken notion prevailed that to become a scholar was the be-all and end-all of life. Naturally the people of China came gradually to be a weaker race, not only physically but mentally as well, because mental power must depend more or less on physical well-being.

Dr. Kotewall said it had been a matter of very great regret to himself that in his school days he neglected the physical side of his education, for the result was that now when circumstances called for great exertion on his part in the interests of the public, he felt at times, physically unequal to the task. He was quite sure that had he devoted himself more to physical exercises in his younger days he would have been able in recent years to do more than he had done for the community.

He rejoiced over the many evidences that now abound in the Colony that the students were showing great interest in physical culture and appreciating its value. It was always a pleasure to him to give all the encouragement he could to this movement.

"APRIL FOOL'S DAY."

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The popular term "April Fool" appears to have originated in a Medieval festival known as the "Feast of Fools." The feast degenerated into a procession in which all kinds of buffoonery were indulged in and consequently the word "April" came to be used as an adjective in a bantering manner.

An "April Gentleman" denotes a newly married man who has now made a fool of himself, while an "April Morn" is often applied to one's wedding day, as the day on which one is made a fool of. An Encyclopedia remarks that the allusion is obvious.

This Colony has an aptitude for observing most red-letter days in the year—Eid-days and Flag-days, but the old English custom of playing practical jokes on the first day of April seems only to be indulged in now by the very young. Most of us follow the adage that "At thirty man suspects himself a fool," if he goes in for such childish pranks. But if there were no fools in the world it would be a dull place. Surely we would rather have "A fool to make us merry than experience to make us sad."

April has always been connected with lightness and fickleness of heart, from Shakespeare's day, when he said, "O, how this Spring of Love resembleth The uncertain glory of an April day;" down to our own time, so we should remind the young and romantic that nothing they may do or say this month is to be taken very seriously. "For men are April when they woo, but December when they wed."

It would be well, perhaps, if to-day, as well as settling our accounts, and looking forward to the Easter Holiday, we remembered something of the "foolishness" associated with April Fool's Day. We might manage to make this Colony a more amusing place, if nothing else, if we took to ourselves something of the light, bantering, time-honoured spirit of the period, "when proud-pied April, dressed in all its prime, Hath put a Spirit of Youth in everything."

particularly fortunate that this book should have a particular interest for the Chinese as road-making is the greatest need of the country. What an amazing transformation of China would be made if Mr. Goldsmith had the goodwill of the Chinese officials and the funds of the Boxer Indemnity at his disposal for making roads in China.

This is not the first volume written by Mr. Goldsmith. It shows evidence, not only of the knowledge of the specialist, and of the rare ability of making technical details easy to understand, but also of careful editing. There are no annoying misprints and false references. The publishers deserve a word of praise for producing the book in such good style. Not only does this volume read well, it looks well. It can be strongly recommended to anyone who will rouse himself sufficiently to take an interest in the making of roads.

M. S.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

Telephone C. 4578.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

12, Des Vœux Road.

This Department has now been considerably enlarged, additional space has been given to the Tailoring, Boots and Shoes, Bags and Trunks, and the departments being self contained, ensures every comfort to our customers.

NEW GOODS have arrived from London and an inspection would be appreciated.

TAILORING DEPT.

White Drill Trousers ...\$ 5.50
" Gaberdine Trousers 18.50
Mohair Coat and Trousers 25.00
Silk " " 30.00
Cotton " " 18.50
Dinner Suits ... 75.00
Spring Worsted Suits ... 55.00

OUTFITTING DEPT.

Sun Helmets (Cork) ...\$10.75
" (Pith) ... 4.75
India Gauze Underwear ... 2.00
Cellular " ... 2.00
Aertex " ... 3.75
Cellular Shirts ... 4.75
Silk Socks ... 1.75

WHEN BUYING YOUR RAINCOATS & OVERSHOES

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COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

W. H. SQUIRE—CELLO
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WE ARE NOW MAKING CONCRETE PIPES (REINFORCED or PLAIN)

BY CENTRIFUGAL PROCESS in various diameters from 3 inches to 24 inches (or larger for special purposes).

The standard length is 39 inches but the smaller diameters are also made in 72 inch lengths.

CONSIDER THEIR ADVANTAGES (extremely strong, light, impervious, highly resistant to pressure, fewer joints).

COMPARED WITH THEIR LOW PRICE!

Call and inspect samples and obtain full particulars.

HONGKONG ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building, Hongkong. Head Office Telephone: Central 4381 (two lines).

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA, LTD.

MR. ARTHUR BASIL BAWORTH has been appointed MANAGER of our HONGKONG BRANCH from this DATE.

PERCIVAL H. NYE, Managing Director, SHANGHAI.

April 14th, 1926.



RABIES.

MEMBERS of the Public are hereby informed that a "REMOVAL PERMIT" is necessary before any DOG can be taken across the HARBOUR. Such permits may be obtained at the OFFICE of the COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON. Persons in possession of Anti-Rabies Vaccination Certificates issued by Veterinary Practitioners are not hereby required to take their Dogs across the HARBOUR without a "REMOVAL PERMIT."

WALTER J. E. MACKENZIE, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, Hongkong, 31st March, 1926.



NOTICE.

THE SANITARY BOARD wishes to draw the attention of the Public, and especially of those who have recently come to the Colony to the possibility of acquiring Diseases, e.g., Dysentery and Typhoid Fever by eating Uncooked Vegetables.

Chinese Market-gardeners and managers from human sources and their custom is to pour the manure or spray it from watering pots in liquid form over the growing plants.

Diseases-producing Parasites are therefore possibly present on the surface of Plants, e.g., Lettuce, over which the gardener's spray is used.

B. A. DERMOT FORREST, Secretary, SANITARY BOARD, Hongkong, 1st April, 1926.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS & LONDON.

THE Steamship "JEYPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th APRIL, 1926, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer, proceeding to Bombay and then transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 1st April, 1926.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "MENELOUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Storage and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 31st March.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th April, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st April, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 31st March, 1926.

S.S. "AMBOISE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAR SEILLES, etc., also Cargo from HAVRE and COGNAC, ex s.s. "L'INDEPENDANT DE LA TOUR" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that the Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 9.00 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Tuesday, the 6th April, 1926, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent to me on or before Friday, the 9th April, 1926, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 6th April, 1926, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

O.E. MOLLIS, Acting Agent, Hongkong, 31st March, 1926.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MOTOR CAR LIGHTER SERVICE.

MOTORISTS may Reserve SPACE in the LIGHTER for Transportation of Cars from Hongkong and Kowloon by Telephoning to Kowloon, No. 7 (SHANGHAI DISTRICT) before 7 p.m. on Day Space is Reserved. Cars should be alongside the LIGHTER 15 Minutes before the Time Booked otherwise Space Cannot Be Reserved.

On SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS, A 30 Minutes Service is Maintained Between the Hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO. LTD., 3884 TELEPHONE K. No. 7.

FOR SALE—One BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO by CHALLENGER, specially constructed for the East, Four Years Old, in First Class Condition. Apply to—J. W. TAYLOR, c/o BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, [3886]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1913, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of BANKING BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th APRIL, 1926.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1926. [3377]

INSURANCE OFFICES.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALL FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of BUSINESS on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd, 3rd and 5th APRIL, 1926.

By Order, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries, THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG, THE MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG AND CANTON, Hongkong, 30th March, 1926. [3381]

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

EASTER MEETING.

MONDAY, APRIL 5th, 1926.

SADDLING BELT 12 Noon
FIRST RACE 12.30
ENTRANCE TO ENCLOSURES AND COVERED STANDS 2.00
Motor Cars can be Parked on the Rail opposite the grand stand \$ 5.00

THE Masters of the HUNT Request the Pleasure of the Presence of the Ladies at the RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN to the RACES Leaves Kowloon at 11.02 a.m. BUSES and JITNEY CARS for the Course will meet the Train.

Extra Lighters for Taking Cars across Harbour will be provided.

Cash Sweep through Tickets can now be obtained from Mr. U. RUMJAHN. [3369]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

FANLING HUNT RACE.

EASTER MONDAY, 1926.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will Leave Kowloon at 11.02 a.m. Arriving at FANLING at 11.47 a.m. Special Tickets will be issued for this Train at \$1.50 Return First Class, and 90 cents Return Second Class. Booking at Kowloon Station only. No other Tickets will be available.

Train will Return from FANLING at 4.50 p.m. Arriving at Kowloon at 5.25 p.m.

By Order, (Sd.) H. F. WINSLOW, Manager, Kowloon, 31st March, 1926. [3382]

KOWLOON GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held at the CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th DAY OF APRIL, 1926, at 6.15 p.m.

By Order of the Committee, WM. FAIRBANK, Hon. Secretary, 3383

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP) No. 1 of 1926.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911-1925

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to Declare A FIRST DIVIDEND in the above Matter, and Creditors, Who Have Not ALREADY DONE SO, are Required on or before the THIRTY FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1926, to Send their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the UNDERSIGNED, the Liquidator of the said Company, and are also Required by their Solicitors or Personally to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Office of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, Supreme Court, between the Hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated the 29th Day of March, 1926.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A., Liquidator, c/o LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, 3, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS

TO LET—EUROPEAN RESIDENCES within easy reach of the city and the University, comprising 8 rooms, 4 bathrooms, modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage, at \$150.00 and upwards monthly. These residences, on Mount Davis Road, FOURMANS, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. It is hoped very shortly to provide this neighbourhood with a bus service at popular rates. Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3398]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIRST EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1926, commencing at 2.30 p.m. The First Bell will be rung at 2 p.m.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LYNSTON & DAVIS at \$5 each up to THURSDAY, 1st APRIL.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$1. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for the Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge. [3355]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGERS, Pender Street, on THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, 26th March, 1926. [3372]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 2461 for 25 Shares, £ 24 Per Share Paid Up, Numbered 48751/48775 in this Society standing in the Joint Names of HARRY CLABURN PEARCE and JOHN HERMANN TESDALE, both of Shanghai, Has Been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and A NEW Certificate for the 25 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER, General Manager, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1926. [3293]

SARAWAK GOVERNMENT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ASSISTANT CONTROL LER—Government Opium Monopoly, Salary \$400 Per Month, Free Quarters, Canton, 2 Years Agreement with Prospect of Permanent Employment with Salary Rising to Maximum \$800, and Provident Fund. Experience of Chinese and Personal References Essential. Preferably Unmarried.

Apply Box No. 3298, c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office [3298]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement), Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

TO LET.

A 4-ROOMED FLAT in CANTONTON BUILDINGS, KOWLOON. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Building. 3290

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM BUILDINGS, PENNINGTON STREET, East Point, Floor Area: 5325 Sq. Ft. Height: 20.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD. [3396]

FOR RENT Six Roomed HOUSE, Middle Level. HOUSE Wanted Prax with Tennis Court Long Lease. We have Houses and Land for Disposal. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. 4230. [100]

TO LET—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 135 c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [135]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1925.

Revised by Members.

PRICE \$5

Daily Press Office

INTIMATION

WATSON'S Celebrated DRY GINGER ALE

Its unique 'dryness' delightful aroma and rich flavour are features which give this beverage the IMMENSE POPULARITY it deserves.

It has been repeatedly declared by travellers, tourists and others, that WATSON'S DRY GINGER ALE is UNEQUALLED by any similar product throughout the world.

"PYERIS"

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

A Delicious Table Water, healthful and refreshing. Surpassing in quality the celebrated European Spa Waters.

Blends excellently with Wines and Spirits, especially Whisky.

IN QUARTS, PINTS & SELLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ARRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

DEATH. EVELYN, dearly beloved wife of ALFRED D. HUMPHREYS. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-day. [3392]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 18th, 1926.

BOXER INDEMNITY AND RAILWAYS.

The idea that Marshal Wu Pei Fu sowed in the mind of Lord Willingdon, Chairman of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, that "the Indemnity funds would be most usefully employed in the construction of railways, and that the revenue derived from railways could be devoted to education," is an idea which the Commission is likely to have pressed upon them in other influential quarters in North China. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Hankow, for instance, has been recently pressing the same suggestion on the British Chamber of Commerce at Hankow, and at the recent annual meeting of the latter body the Chairman definitely declared the Chamber to be "entirely opposed to the bulk of the money, or at any rate, the principal, being spent on education in the present state of the country." He read a letter received from the Chinese Chamber inviting the British Chamber's co-operation in pressing upon the Indemnity Commission the view expressed in the following paragraph of the letter—

"Development of industries and construction of Railways are the most important things to be done in China now. If these are successfully carried out good returns can be expected therefrom, and a portion of the profits from these two

sources can be set aside as an endowment fund for education. This seems to be the best way of utilizing the returned Indemnity Fund." The Chairman of the British Chamber said he was able to add that "underlying this request there is a very real fear of the effect which the expenditure of any large sum on education might at present have on the country. It is the fear of Bolshevism which has apparently a firm grip on the educational element throughout China, and the fear that it would be impossible to subsidize education without simultaneously promoting Bolshevism."

There would be some force in this argument if the question under consideration were as to what uses the Indemnity as a whole should be applied. Lord Willingdon's Commission, however, has to deal with the British portion of it only, and the obvious reply to the argument above advanced is that British money would certainly not in any case be used for "promoting Bolshevism," but, on the contrary, it would be spent on education serving rather to counteract that mischievous propaganda. On the other hand, if it is to be devoted to the construction of railways—or roads, as a contributor

in our to-day's issue incidentally suggests in an article relating to the making of roads—it obviously would leave a free field to the "educational" activities of the Soviet, whose portion of the Boxer Indemnity, by the way, is larger than that of any other Power.

In connection with the proposal that the money should be devoted to railway construction, it is not without interest locally to recall that Sir ROBERT HO TUNG, a quarter of a century ago, when the Indemnity was arranged, endeavoured to impress the Powers as a whole with the wisdom and advantage, alike to China and themselves, of applying the whole

of the Indemnity to railway construction in China. At that time, however, the Foreign Governments were more concerned to recover from China the large sums of money they had been obliged to expend on sending a great international force to China to suppress the Boxers and to rescue the numerous foreign subjects besieged in the Legation Quarter who were for weeks in imminent danger of being massacred. Again, two or three years ago, when the Powers began to think of devoting the remaining portion of the Indemnity to purposes mutually beneficial to China and the Powers, Sir ROBERT HO TUNG put forward the suggestion that the British portion should be applied to the completion of the Canton-Hankow railway. He urged that this constructive scheme would be of immediate practical educational value, especially if the British Government agreed to employ as many as possible of the Chinese young men already trained in engineering schools to work under the supervision of British experts. We believe that the Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin was the first British Chamber to express a preference for devoting the Indemnity Funds to railway construction rather than to schools, and now that the Chinese and British Chambers of Commerce at Hankow have so definitely committed themselves to the same view, Lord Willingdon's Commission is likely to have this point of view very strongly impressed upon their consideration while they remain in North China.

There is to be a Choral Recital in St. John's Cathedral to-morrow night, at 8.15.

A children's flower service will be held in the Cathedral on Easter Sunday, at 2 p.m.

A Home mail (papers only, London, March 4th) arrived yesterday afternoon by the s.s. *Mentana*.

The duties of Mr. A. J. C. Taylor, Chief Police Accountant, who leaves on furlough on Saturday by the P. & O. s.s. *Morea*, will be taken over by Mr. W. F. Stone.

The Vicar and choir of St. Andrew's Church presented large framed photographs of the interior of the Church and of the organ to Mr. G. K. Oliver, the late organist.

A Chinese woman, who alleges that her husband, who has disappeared, attacked her with a chopper, has been sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital suffering from injuries to her head.

At the evening service at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Easter Sunday the Bishop of Victoria is to license Mr. J. H. Hunt, O.B.E., the Vicar's Warden, as a Diocesan Lay Reader.

The second annual meeting of the Kowloon Golf Club, which was originally fixed to be held last evening, is now to be held at the Central British School, Kowloon, next Wednesday evening (April 21st) at 8.15.

A motor-car ran into the back of a private ricksha when both were proceeding along Queen's Road East on Tuesday, and the ricksha was overturned, but fortunately there was no passenger in it at the time.

Mr. Rupert Balwin, A.T.C.C.L., organist of Milton Parish Church, Devon, has been appointed organist of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. Mr. Balwin is a brother of Mr. J. W. Baldwin, a member of the Choir of St. Andrew's Church.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was sentenced to two months' hard labour for the attempted theft of clothes from the verandah of No. 313, Nathan Road. An amah saw the man on the roof and he was caught by a houseboy.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mrs. Evelyn Humphreys, wife of Mr. A. D. Humphreys, of Messrs. W. H. Humphreys & Co., Hongkong. The funeral of the late Mrs. Humphreys will pass the monument this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

A Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering with injuries received through falling from the roof of No. 313, Nathan Road, Kowloon. It is suspected that the injured man was attempting to enter the house for an unlawful purpose.

Inspector O'Brien, of the S.P.C.A., arrested a man at Shamshuipo yesterday with two crates of fowls, in one of which were fifty birds and in the other forty. Two were dead. At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Nihill fined the man \$10.

Mrs. C. E. Warren, of 19, Broadwood Road, was on Tuesday bitten by a monkey, owned by Mr. McReynolds, a next door neighbour. She was treated by a private doctor. A Chinese boy was bitten by a dog the same day, and was sent to the Government Civil Hospital. The dog was taken to Kennedy Town.

A Vocal and Instrumental Recital will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday evening at 8.15. Soloists will include Mrs. Watt (Contralto), Mrs. Balcan (Solo Violin), and Mr. H. Edwin Gardner (Tenor). Choral Works will be rendered by an augmented choir. The collection will go to the Cathedral Organ Fund.—ADVT.

The Medical Officer of Health's return of notifiable diseases for last week shows 3 Chinese cases of diphtheria (2 deaths); 1 fatal Chinese case of enteric fever and 2 cases of rabies (one human and the other a dog). Monday's return showed two cases of small-pox—one Chinese, the other an imported case, the patient being a Scot. Tuesday's return showed a Eurasian case of diphtheria and a Japanese case of cerebro-spinal fever.

According to a vernacular report, a quantity of opium, exceeding half a ton, is said to have been found on a Hongkong steamer on arrival at Saigon, after a search lasting three days. The ship is stated to have arrived at Saigon on March 21st and there were, according to the report, twelve gunny bags of the opium found, weighing over ten piculs. The raw opium was found concealed in the engine-room, cement being put in so as to give a level surface above the secret chamber, while coal was heaped above the surface.

OBITUARY.

MR. A. R. P. DAVIES.

Mr. A. R. P. Davies, of the Men's Department of Messrs. William Powell, Ltd., died at the New Kowloon Hospital yesterday morning. He was admitted to hospital about three weeks ago, suffering from kidney trouble. He became gradually worse, and succumbed to heart weakness.

A native of Tonby, Wales, deceased had been in the Colony for six years. He went on home leave in 1924, and got married; but Mrs. Davies did not come out East with him on his return. Mr. Davies was a member of the Ex-Active Servicemen's Association, and was 43 years of age.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley, the Rev. G. R. Lindsay officiating. Among those who followed the cortege were Mr. A. B. D. Couland, Mr. W. A. Eustace, Mr. R. L. Bridger, Mr. F. M. L. Crawford (directors, Lane, Crawford), Messrs. H. Overy, J. Henderson, E. V. White and A. C. Howell (Messrs. Wm. Powell & Co.), and Messrs. T. N. MacReynolds, C. S. Coombe, J. P. Robinson, J. C. Long, J. E. Anderson, J. Jack, H. J. Fountain and W. E. Dickinson.

Among the floral tributes were the following:—From his wife; Directors, Lane, Crawford, Ltd.; Directors, William Powell, Ltd.; Staff, William Powell, Ltd.; Chinese staff, William Powell, Ltd.; Ex-Active Servicemen's Association; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Teasberry; Mr. E. Brooks; Mr. and Mrs. Break; Mr. and Mrs. V. Chiffenden; Mr. W. E. Dickinson; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dunnett; Mr. J. L. Goldenberg; Mr. J. W. Henderson; Mr. J. M. Jack; Mr. H. Long; An Old Hummer; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Murphy; Mr. P. I. Newman; Mr. H. Overy; Mrs. J. H. Oxberry; Mr. James Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Stainfield; Capt. and Mrs. A. Watson and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. White.

CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

THE UNEMPLOYED.

LATEST RETURNS SHOW A BIG DECREASE.

RUGBY, March 30th.

A decrease of 31,443 in the number of unemployed is shown in the latest weekly return.

Considerable satisfaction is derived from the fact that the total figure of unemployed is now a little over one million; it is actually 1,039,400. On January 4th it was 1,251,000, and it has fluctuated around this figure of one and a quarter millions for the last three years. Its reduction below a million will be something of an event.

DISARMAMENT.

BRITAIN NOT COMMITTED TO ANY LIMITATIONS.

RUGBY, March 30th.

Mr. G. L. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons that no conversations had taken place with the French Government which had committed this country to any limitations or concessions in connection with the coming Disarmament Conference.

TURKEY AND IRAQ.

BRITISH INSTRUCTIONS NOW BEING DRAFTED.

RUGBY, March 30th.

Asked if he was now in a position to state the result of the negotiations with the Turkish Government regarding the Turco-Iraq frontier line, Mr. G. L. Locker-Lampson replied that Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador to Turkey, was now in this country, and had been in consultation with the Government. Sir Ronald Lindsay's instructions were now being drafted and, when they were completed, he would proceed to Ankara and resume negotiations.

BRITISH AVIATION.

THE CAIRO TO KARACHI SERVICE.

RUGBY, March 30th.

A fleet of five multiple-engined air liners were christened to-day at the Croydon air station by Lady Hoare, wife of Sir Samuel Hoare, the Air Minister. Four of the machines are fitted with two Napier-Lion engines of 450 horse power and the fifth has a Jaguar motor on each side and one in the nose. They have been built for the Imperial Airways Company which conducts air services to the Continent and which will be entrusted with the new air service from Cairo to Karachi.

Presiding at the luncheon, which was given after the christening Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of the Company, said that as small as was British aviation it was not an undistinguished member of the world's family of aviation. The advent of the machines which had been christened marked an era of putting behind for all time single-engined machines. Within twelve months from to-day, the Cairo to Karachi service would be opened with fortnightly journeys using three-engined planes. Sir Eric, continuing, said that during the last two years in which the Imperial Airways Company had been in existence, one and three-quarter million miles had been flown and 23,000 passengers carried between this country and the Continent. He made the interesting revelation that ladies fly much more than men to Paris.

(THROUGH BUTTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ELECTRICITY BILL.

PASSES ITS SECOND READING.

LONDON, March 30th.

A Labour amendment for the rejection of the Electricity Bill and urging nationalisation instead, was defeated in the House of Commons by 325 votes to 127, after which the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Lloyd George, while voting for the Bill, criticised its shortcomings and referred to the humiliating show made by Britain as compared with other nations. In tables which he quoted he pointed out that the consumption per head in Britain was below that of Shanghai's.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

REVISED FIGURE SHOWS INCREASE.

LONDON, March 30th.

The revised naval estimates for 1937/38, due to a supplementary estimate and other alterations, amount to £12,122,000, as compared with the original estimate of £12,091,000.

ELECTION RESPONSIBLE.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN AND BRAZILIAN ATTITUDE.

LONDON, March 31st.

Sir Austen Chamberlain conferred for an hour and a half with the Parliamentary Committee of the League of Nations Union, including members of the three political parties, and spoke with greater freedom than during the debate in the Commons following the Geneva breakdown and made a more favourable impression.

It is understood the Foreign Secretary stated there was no European power behind Brazil, his personal view being that the impending presidential election in Brazil had something to do with the Brazilian attitude.

FASCISM IN ITALY.

DEPUTY TURATI TO SUCCEED FARINACCI.

ROME, March 31st.

Deputy Turati, a member of the National Directorate, was appointed to succeed Signor Farinacci, at a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council, attended by Signor Mussolini, which sat all night long and broke up at 5.30 in the morning, after a thorough overhaul of the political situation.

"SUMATRA MARU" FIRE.

COLOMBO, March 31st.

The fire on the Sumatra Maru has been extinguished. About 6,000 bales have been discharged, of which 850 bear indistinguishable marks owing to damage by fire and steam.

Discharge is continuing, and the surveyors recommend that damaged cargo should be re-shipped to Bombay, for re-conditioning, as there are no facilities here.

FRENCH FINANCES.

COMMUNIST CREATE SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, March 30th.

With mouselike quietude a packed Chamber, assembled for the momentous financial debate which is to decide the fate not only of the Government but possibly also the franc, listened to the Finance Committee's reporter outlining the position. He explained that the problem was to find about 2,460,000 francs.

M. Peret followed, pleading the urgency of financial reconstruction, including the business turnover tax. The Chamber's tranquillity was shattered by the sensational entry of the two newly-elected Paris Communists, which was greeted by all Communists rising and singing the Internationale to the accompaniment of indignant shouts from the Right. M. Herriot, the President of the Chamber, quickly donned his top hat and suspended the sitting.

After a five minutes' interval, a fresh start was attempted. A number of suggested amendments of the poll tax were rejected or shelved and finally the debate was adjourned until to-morrow. The Finance Committee is meanwhile resuming its arduous efforts, and M. Peret insists that the Bill must be voted to-morrow.

FRANC RATE STABILIZED.

LONDON, March 30th.

The French franc on London was steadier to-day closing at 141.75 on the progress of the Finance Minister's new taxation proposals. But the Belgian franc again slumped on heavy selling, opening at 129 and closing at 131.

A ROYAL PATIENT.

LONDON, March 30th.

The evening bulletin states that Princess Victoria slept and there is no extension of the pneumonic process, but the heart shows signs of strain.

A bulletin says Princess Victoria slept for some hours. Her temperature remains in high condition and the heart is unchanged. Her cough is less troublesome.

CRUISER LAUNCHED.

THE LAST OF FIVE.

LONDON, March 30th.

H.M.S. Berwick, the last of the five light cruisers ordered for the Admiralty, has been launched at Govan.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE AWARDS FOR THE YEAR.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Royal Geographical Society has made its annual awards as follows:—

Founders' Medal to Lieut. Col. Edward Felix Norton, D.S.O., for his leadership of the Mount Everest Expedition, 1924.

The Back Grant to Afraz Gul for his surveys of Central Asia.

The Hunza Gill Memorial to Dr. Gordon Thompson, for his journey to the Tibetan and Mongolian borders of China with the late Brig.-Gen. Pereira.

[Dr. Gordon Thompson is a brother of Mrs. G. R. Lindsay, wife of the Vicar of St. Andrew's, Kowloon. For some years he was a medical missionary of Yunnanfu, and accompanied the late Brig.-Gen. Pereira when the latter set out to explore certain unknown parts of Tibet. General Pereira died on the journey, and then Dr. Thompson set out for Peking to hand over the late General's belongings and to report of the circumstances under which he died. He was, however, captured by bandits and held for several days. On being released, he completed his journey to Peking and subsequently preached at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. He gave a very interesting account of his travels and experiences.]

PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR SUSPENDED M.P.'S.

LONDON, March 30th.

On a motion by Mr. Baldwin, the House of Commons agreed to an amendment to the Standing Order providing that where a member has been suspended for defying the chair, the suspension shall continue for five days on the first occasion, twenty days on the second, and on subsequent occasions till the House resolves to terminate the suspension.

FASCIST CHANGE.

SECRETARY GENERAL GIVES UP HIS POST.

ROME, March 30th.

At a meeting of the Executive of the National Fascist Party, Signor Farinacci announced his resignation of the Secretary Generalship feeling that he had accomplished the mission for which he had assumed the office.

THE SPY CASE.

ALLEGED ENGLISH SPIES COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

PARIS, March 30th.

The three alleged English spies and two women accomplices have been committed to trial for having collected or attempted to collect information regarding the security and defence of the country.

A GREAT VICEROY.

LORD AND LADY READING LEAVE INDIA.

DELHI, March 30th.

After a most remarkable series of farewell functions, Lord and Lady Reading have departed with full ceremonial of State. The press, in vaudeville-like opinion, has been the most successful and greatest Viceroy since Lord Curzon while Lady Reading's splendid work for women and children is highly tributed.

THE BELGIAN AIRMEN.

BRUSSELS, March 30th.

The Belgian airmen who flew from Holland to the Congo have departed on their return journey from Leopoldville, and have arrived at Mongalla.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, March 30th.

Playing in the Scottish League, Celtic defeated Aberdeen by four goals to one.

V.R.C. SPORTS.

THE 24th ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club the 24th annual athletic meeting, the biggest event of the year of this character of sport, will shortly be held, the date decided on for this function being Saturday, April 24th.

As usual a very full, attractive and varied programme of events has been arranged, and among championship events of the Colony open are 100 yards race; 440 yards race; high jump; long jump and the usual feature of the day, the Marathon.

The course for the Marathon will be as under:—Start from Repulse Bay Hotel, proceeding along Island Road to New Repulse Bay Road, through Wong Nei Chong Gap, down Stubbs Road to Morrison Hill Road, down this road to west entrance of the sports ground, run once around the track, finishing at the tape in front of Stand.

Entry forms are now obtainable from the Hon. Secretary of the Victoria Recreation Club, and it should be noted that entries close on April 16th.

[BUTTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

ITALY AND AMERICA.

U.S. "PLAYING AT SANTA CLAUS."

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

It was time that America "Abdicated" the part of Santa Claus towards Europe," asserted Senator Howell, of Nebraska, in the Senate when opposing the ratification of the Italian debt settlement. He complained that every agreement hitherto recommended by the Debt Commission provided for the cancellation of the principal.

"VERY LAST PENNY."

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

In the Senate Senator Smoot declared that the Italian settlement represented the very last penny Italy could pay. He said:—"If we do not agree to the settlement, it will be a long time before we get anything."

Interviewed, Mr. Hoover said the failure of the Senate to ratify the settlement would not be objectionable to Italy. He thought Italians would probably be glad if the settlement were not passed, as they would then be relieved of all moral obligations for repayment.

ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY FOR SPAIN.

MADRID, March 31st.

The Government has accepted the gift of the Rockefeller Institute of \$400,000 to build an institute of physical chemistry in Spain.

MEXICAN LAND LAWS.

HOW FOREIGNERS ARE AFFECTED BY NEW REGULATIONS.

MEXICO CITY, March 30th.

The regulations governing the alien land law provide, *inter alia*, that foreigners owning land must become Mexican citizens and renounce their Government's protection.

In respect of property they may not own over fifty per cent. of the stock in Mexican land and agricultural corporations having property outside the forbidden zone along the borders and coasts.

A Mexican corporation of which the stock is partially or wholly foreign-owned may acquire land except for agriculture if the holdings are limited to the exact surface needed, as in mining and petroleum.

Foreigners who acquired property between the promulgation of the present Constitution and now, may retain the same until death.

Foreigners owning over fifty per cent. of the stock in corporations exploiting agricultural land within the forbidden zone have a decade within which to disgorge the excess.

Foreign colonists may own 250 hectares of irrigated lands or 1,000 hectares of other lands within the forbidden zone if they become Mexican citizens within six years.

FRENCH OIL.

AMERICAN INTERESTS AND THE MONOPOLY.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.

Mr. Kellogg, the Secretary of State, has instructed Mr. Horrik, the United States Ambassador in Paris, to keep the Washington Government informed of the progress of the projected French Oil Monopoly Bill, now before the Chamber.

American oil interests, which have large investments in France, fear that they will suffer should the Bill be passed. The State Department, however, realises that the creation of a monopoly is purely an internal affair of the State concerned, and there is no prospect of any formal protest from Washington.

STOCK SLUMP.

CALLING IN OF BANK LOANS CONTINUES.

NEW YORK, March 30th.

Another onslaught of selling on the Stock Market continued all day long, being specially directed against the leading railroad shares, which reached new low levels for the year. The declines ranging from one to fifteen points.

Another drive against Hudson Motors brought down their five points to a low record of 72.

The calling in of bank loans continued on a large scale.

The day's trading exceeded three million shares for the third time this year.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH BUTTER'S AGENCY.]

CUSTOMS FUNDS TO PAY PEKING POLICE.

ALSO TO DISBAND OFFICERLESS TROOPS.

PEKING, March 30th.

The Foreign Ministers have approved the handing over to H.E. Tuan Chi Jui, the Chief Executive, half a million dollars from the Customs funds, firstly to pay the Peking police and the body-guard of the Chief Executive—whose salaries are long in arrears, and secondly for the disbandment of groups of the third Kuomintang Army who are without officers and are roaming about the vicinity of the capital.

ITALY AND CHINA.

ROME, March 30th.

Signor Mussolini has submitted to the Cabinet a Bill for carrying out the Italo-Chinese agreement of October 1st, 1928, with regard to the resumption by China of the Boxer Indemnity payments.

STUDENTS ARRESTED.

TOKYO, March 31st.

It is reported that four students of the Imperial University were arrested on suspicion of taking part in the dissemination of inflammatory literature.

STEEL SUBSIDY ACT.

TOKYO, March 31st.

An official Gazette promulgates the Steel Subsidy Act for the encouragement and protection of the pig iron industry by subsidy instead of tariff.

Subsidies range from five to six yen per ton, according to output.

BRITISH COMPANIES IN CHINA.

PROVISIONS OF NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Attention has been called by the British authorities in China to a provision in the new China Order in Council which came into force on the 1st July last in regard to the description of British Companies which have a place of business within the limits of the Order. It will probably be enforced as from 1st April next.

The provisions of the Order are as follows:—

"303 (1) Every British Company which at the commencement of this Order has or which shall hereafter establish a place of business within the limits of this Order shall:

(a) in every prospectus inviting subscription for its shares or debentures within the limits of this Order state the country in which the Company is incorporated; and

(b) conspicuously exhibit in every place where it carries on business within the limits of this Order the name of the Company and of the country in which it is incorporated; and

(c) have the name of the Company and of the country in which the Company is incorporated mentioned in legible characters in all bill heads and letter paper and in all notices advertisements and other official publications of the Company."

The penalty for non-compliance is a fine of \$500 or in the case of a continuing offence \$50 for every day during which the offence continues.

In regard to the description of the country in which the Company is incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong. For the purpose of letters patent to stamp on the letter heading and bill heads in future, but the information must also appear on the Company's board which hangs outside the office and as a good many of these are engraved brass plates it will probably cause some difficulty.

A lengthy reference is made to this question in November 1925 issue of the British Chamber of Commerce Journal under the heading "Chinese names of Limited Companies."

GIFT TO WEMBLEY FUNDS.

The Liquidators of the British Empire Exhibition have received a cheque for £500 from the Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, who says:

"I am directed by the Southern Rhodesia Government to refund to you for the benefit of the guarantors of the British Empire Exhibition £500 which was granted by the exhibition authorities as a contribution towards the cost of Southern Rhodesia's participation for the second period of the exhibition."

The Southern Rhodesia section at the exhibition, though comparatively small, achieved immediate results of considerable value to the colony. There is ample evidence that those results will be greatly increased in the future.

A similar contribution has been received from the committee of the Ceylon Association in London.

PROPERTY SALES.

THREE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES SOLD.

There were three valuable leasehold properties sold by public auction yesterday afternoon, two being disposed of at Messrs. Lamert Bros. sales room and the other being knocked down at the China Auction Rooms.

The first property put up at Messrs. Lamert Brothers was in connection with Original Jurisdiction action No. 161, of 1934 in the Supreme Court of Hongkong between Chan Leung Shi, Chan Ho Shi and Man Kam Lo, executors of Chan Shok Shan, deceased (plaintiffs), and Luk Tsui Ting and Wong Ching U (defendants).

This leasehold property, was sold with the consent and concurrence of the plaintiffs under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated November 3rd, 1924, between the defendant and mortgagee. The property was sold by order of the Court and consists of seven houses at Kowloon, known as Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40, Reclamation Street.

The area of the property is about 4,374 square feet, and it has a Crown rental of \$64.60. The upset price was \$30,000, and this was advanced by one bid of \$1,000, and was sold to Mr. Li Shau Chi.

The other property put up was also sold by order of the Court as a result of an Original Jurisdiction Action between the same plaintiffs and Lau Tat (defendant), and was sold under the same conditions as the first one.

The property consists of three houses in course of erection on the remaining portion of Sub-section 8 of Section C of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 421. The area is about 2,588 square feet with an annual Crown rental of \$11.32.

Started at \$15,000, there was an advance of \$500, and the property was knocked down to Mr. Chan Chak Tong for \$15,500.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

"Some fairly brisk bidding was seen at the China Auction Rooms where Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza sold three Godowns at Nos. 1 and 3, Sutherland Street, and No. 13, In Ku Lane, \$12,000 above the upset price. This leasehold property has an area of 6,312 square feet and the Crown rental is \$178.33 per annum.

The upset price was \$65,000, with bids of \$500 acceptable. The first bid made was one of \$2,000, after which the price steadily rose by bids of \$500 until the sum of \$77,000 was reached, at which figure it was knocked down to Mr. P. Y. Fok.

SANITARY CASE.

MESSRS. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., SUMMONED.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., of St. George's Building, were summoned for failing to keep water closets in a proper condition.

Mr. R. A. Wadsworth defended. Inspector Sinton said that the firm was served with the notice, and they did not say anything to the Sanitary Department about not being the owners, so they apparently accepted liability. When he first found the nuisance, he asked the coolie in charge who used the place, and he replied Shewan, Tomes & Company. The coolie brought the key, and the doors were opened. Consequently the summons was made out against the firm, and he thought that was quite in order. It was quite true that the firm applied for permission to alter the system, but he did not think that altered the fact that they were responsible for the general cleanliness. The notice served concerned water closets and one urinal. Excellent work had been done on the latter, but the former two had been left. It had since been completed. He considered the firm were the agents.

Mr. Wadsworth contended that according to the Ordinance, summonses should be issued against the owner or occupier, and notice should be sent prior to the summons. The owners of the premises were the Hongkong Territorial Estates. He further argued that if the work was actually being performed, there was really no offence. An application had been made to the Sanitary Board on December 28th to install a new system throughout the building, because the one in existence was defective. The necessary permission was only granted a week ago.

The case was adjourned for a week.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Nihill, two Chinese women and one Chinese man were charged with possession, selling and preparing opium. Mr. J. D. Lloyd (Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department) prosecuted and Mr. J. T. Prior defended. Evidence given showed that on March 24th Revenue Officer O'Neill visited Pilgrim and Woosung Streets, and in houses there he found quantities of opium, laudanum and various implements for the preparing and selling of the drug. The three defendants were arrested as a result. After hearing evidence for the prosecution, His Worship adjourned the case.

THE SHOOTING INCIDENT IN PEKING.

THE FULL DETAILS.

17 KILLED 30 SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

SEQUEL TO AGITATION AGAINST POWERS.

The Northern papers contain the following reports of this incident:—

PEKING, March 18th.

The students' protest over the Chinese reply to the Powers' ultimatum culminated in a serious disturbance at the Cabinet offices this afternoon, when guards fired upon a crowd of demonstrators numbering nearly 1,000, inflicting several casualties.

It appears that a group of students visited the Waichiaoou yesterday evening and presented to the acting Foreign Minister a draft of the suggested reply to the Note from the Powers. This was of a very much more uncompromising character than the reply that actually was sent, and some hundreds of students paraded the streets this morning in protest against what they regarded as the Government's pusillanimity. Early in the afternoon they marched to the Cabinet office with the object of demanding the dismissal of those responsible for the official reply, a forecast of which was published by the Chinese papers this morning.

The guards prevented the entry of the demonstrators, who endeavoured to force their way in, and used their bayonets. Finally they fired point blank at the crowd, with the result that a number were killed and wounded.

The actual number of casualties is not known and the conflict of opinion on this point is considerable. It is known, however, that seventeen dead bodies were carried to the Cabinet office after the shooting and that of twenty wounded who were removed to the P.U.M.C. two succumbed to their injuries during the afternoon.

Altogether fifty casualties were attended to by the P.U.M.C. and it is probable that a good many other cases received treatment elsewhere. The casualties, who included several women were not all students. Several bystanders appear to have been hit.

When the students arrived at the doorway of the Cabinet offices at about 1.30 p.m. they elected two representatives to interview General Chai, the Premier. The latter had already left his office but when they were informed to his thinking that they were being put off and that General Chai actually was inside.

They tried to force their way in to the premises and were repelled by Marshal Tuan Chi Jui's bodyguard who used batons at first. When the students continued to press forward the troops fired a few blank rounds and then, as the crowd was still surging onward they fired point blank with ball ammunition.

Eye-witnesses state that three or four volleys were fired and the afterwards the crowd scattered in all directions, the soldiers continuing to shoot at them as they fled.

All of the firing was done by men of Marshal Tuan Chi Jui's bodyguard, which has no connection with the Kuomintang and was formerly an Army unit. There appears to have been a certain amount of blood between these troops and the students on account of a clash which occurred yesterday since one of the Communist groups' demands was for the punishment of the members of the bodyguard responsible for the injury of certain of their number on the previous day.

A few minutes after the firing took place General Li Ming Chun arrived on the spot and finding the Premier was not there he went to see the Chief Executive by whom he was instructed to take drastic measures against the students and if necessary to proclaim martial law.

Kuomintang troops were sent to maintain order in the vicinity. The shops in the neighbourhood were closed for some time and the trams ceased running. The situation is well in hand this evening but high indignation prevails among the students.

LATER.

To-day's demonstration at Tien An Men had a tragic ending in the Cabinet office at about two o'clock this afternoon when the soldiers on duty were forced to fire on a crowd of over three hundred demonstrators, mostly members of the left wing of the Kuomintang, in order to prevent them from rushing into the building. As a result, seven students were killed, including a girl student from the Normal University for Women, while a number of others were seriously wounded. The space in front of the Cabinet office was covered into a pool of blood.

When the demonstrators arrived at the Cabinet office, the Premier had just received a delegation of thirty, headed by several prominent members of the right wing of the Kuomintang. The delegates said that the Government should refuse the ultimatum of the Protocol Powers, as this was a very unreasonable action on the part of the Powers. The Premier said that he would bring the matter up for discussion at the next meeting of the Cabinet, assuring the delegates that the Government will never lag behind the people in upholding the sovereign rights of China.

Immediately after the departure of the delegation, the Leftist demonstrators came and demanded an interview with the Premier, who readily agreed. But while the interview was going on, the crowd attempted to rush into the building. The soldiers told them in plain language that this should not be done but the demonstrators insisted on entering. Upon this, the soldiers fired into the air as a warning to the crowd that they were not joking and meant business. This was again ignored, and the soldiers were then forced to fire into the crowd with the result that seven students were killed in-

stantly. Many of the wounded were sent to the P.U.M.C. and other hospitals in the East City.

Immediately after the firing, which lasted about five minutes, the Premier got into touch with General Li Ming Chung, Acting Commander of the Local Garrison, and asked him to send a detachment of soldiers to the Cabinet and the private residence of Marshal Tuan for protection which arrived soon afterwards. According to the soldiers who fired on the crowd, they were obliged to fire when they saw that several demonstrators were armed with revolvers and tried to use them.—Kuo Wen.

PEKING, March 18th.

At least seventeen students were killed, thirty seriously wounded and many injured when the bodyguard of the Provisional Government this afternoon fired on a crowd of several thousand students of the Government and private institutions.

Among the dead are reported to be two girls. To-day's incident is the outgrowth of a less serious one last evening when the bodyguard beat several students who were trying to see the Premier to submit a protest against the ultimatum of the Protocol Powers.

Enraged at that treatment the students gathered together this morning at the Tien An Men and marched to Marshal Tuan's office in the old Ministry of Navy on North Hatamen Street. No high official was in and the students got into the court inside the gates, where speeches were made and general confusion reigned with shouting and milling about.

The troops, who belonged to the 3rd Battalion under the Commander of the 2nd Regiment of the Bodyguard, attempted to silence the demonstrators. The latter wanted to know how they could keep quiet while the country was being sold. They insisted that they be allowed in to see the Premier and even appointed a Committee of five to interview him.

In some way that is hard to glean from either the excited students or the authorities, a volley was fired, the guards say into the air. The crowd, not awed by that, was next fired into by the troops, and from the sound which was audible all over the northern section of Peking, several volleys must have been fired.

Within ten minutes students, covered with blood and with clothing torn and dirty, began streaming down all the streets from the scene, most of them in a tremendous state of fear and excitement. The wounded remained where they fell and were later taken to the P.U.M.C. and other hospitals while those less seriously wounded were taken in rickshas or supported by friends and dragged away.

The firing occurred between 1.15 and 1.30 and within a quarter of an hour Commander Li Ming Chung, the Kuomintang Defence Commissioner and acting Chief of Police arrived on the scene. He was greatly wrought up and demanded to know who gave the order for the volley.

Commander Li then went to see Marshal Tuan and protested that his bodyguard should not have been allowed to slay the students. Commander Li insisted that in the fact of what had happened he could no longer remain in the capital and unless the radical elements ceased agitating he would immediately withdraw all Kuomintang troops.

It is reported that he blamed the foreign Powers as being indirectly behind the trouble, since they submitted the ultimatum which caused the students to demonstrate. He is said to have told the Chief Executive that he would leave the capital to the Powers to look after.

The authorities responsible for the firing later explained as their reasons that the speeches made in front of the Government were entirely too radical against it and it was feared that there were many among the mass who insisted upon overthrowing the Government and replacing it with a People's Government.

Yesterday's demonstration was divided into two parts, one group going to the Foreign Office where they desired to force the Vice-Minister to sign a Note which they had drafted denouncing the ultimatum of the Powers.

The second group went to the Cabinet Office and on being told that Marshal Tuan was not there, demanded to see the Premier. Four spokesmen were elected and led into the hall and just as a department chief was about to receive them, those outside tried to force their way in and in the scuffle with the guards, four men and one girl were wounded. According to some reports, one of them died last night.

The general sentiments expressed by the banners carried in yesterday's and to-day's demonstration as well as resolutions passed at the meeting of students, are translated as follows:—

1.—A circular telegram should be issued to the people all over the country opposing the ultimatum of the eight countries.

2.—A circular telegram should be addressed to all the oppressed peoples in the world opposing the eight countries' sending an expedition to China.

3.—The eight Ministers signing the ultimatum should be sent out of Peking.

4.—The Peking Government should be urged to send a note to the eight countries solemnly and seriously rebutting the ultimatum.

5.—The Protocol of 1901 should be proclaimed null and void.

6.—The demands to be brought forth to the eight countries.

a. The Protocol of 1901 and all other unequal treaties should be made null and void.

b. The foreign warships and foreign troops at Peking and Tientsin and at all other ports should be withdrawn immediately.

c. The instigator of the Taku incident should be punished.

d. Compensation and indemnity should be paid to the dead and wounded in the Kuomintang through the Taku affair.

e. A monument should be erected for the dead officers and soldiers.

f. On the day of their burial, the different official institutions under eight countries in China should hoist their national flags at half mast.

g. An apology should be offered to the Chinese Government by the eight countries for the unfortunate event.

7.—The bodyguard who wounded representatives of the different public bodies yesterday should be severely punished.

8.—A telegram should be sent to the Kuomintang encouraging them to fight for anti-Imperialism.—Chung Mei.

PEKING, March 18th.

It is reliably stated that Hsu Chien has submitted a petition to the Government urging five things.

1.—The dismissal of the bodyguards of the Provisional Government and substitution of a new guard.

2.—The request that Marshal Tuan resign.

3.—Organization of a People's Government.

4.—The joining with Germany, Russia, Austria and other countries to defend British and Japanese Imperialism.

5.—The removal of the Ministers of the eight Protocol Powers.

In some circles it is reported that the Cabinet this morning discussed this decidedly radical proposal, but no mention was made hereof in the public statement of the Chief Secretary.—Chung Mei.

PEKING, March 18th.

It is estimated that the total casualties, as the result of the shooting at the Cabinet Office yesterday, are 190, including fifty killed. Of those who died in the vicinity of the Cabinet thirteen male students, two girls and one woman have been identified, while fifteen have not yet been identified. The remainder of the dead succumbed at various hospitals to which they were conveyed.

During the night reports, for admittance by wounded students were received by virtually all the hospitals in Peking, and a number of badly wounded cases ended in death.

The Chinese papers this morning publish full details of the deplorable incident but make little comment. The *Kuo Min Hsin Pao* (Kuomintang organ) lays the blame upon the Chief Executive, while the *Ching Pao* (Kuomintang organ) says that the catastrophe is without precedent in the history of China. Even in absolute monarchies unarmed men are not killed in this manner. It regrets that the Government by its cruelty has sown the seeds of future revolution.

An emergency meeting was called by Marshal Tuan at his residence yesterday shortly after the affray, which was attended by the Cabinet Ministers and General Li Ming Chung. According to semi-official reports the Chief Executive said that the Communist movement had seriously affect the prestige of China. Rigorous measures were necessary to suppress the movement. The Government was charged with being Bolshevik, which was not the case.

General Li Ming Chung was then instructed to order the arrest of a number of alleged Communist agitators, including Messrs. Hsu Chien, Li Tah Chao, Li Shih Tseng, Koo Meng Yu and Yi Pei Chi.

When the meeting ended the Government sent a circular telegram to the provinces ordering the arrest of those mentioned above. A mandate ordering these arrests was drafted but was not issued. The draft of this telegram was published this morning in the *Ching Pao* as follows:—

"During the past seven years Hsu Chien, Li Tah Chao, Koo Chao, Koo Chao Hsuan, Li Yu Kung, Pi Pai Chi have instigated educational storms. Yesterday, under the pretext of influencing a diplomatic issue, they disturbed the peace by leading the masses to burn down the Cabinet Office and fight with the guards. There were casualties on both sides.

"The troops and police are hereby ordered to have these men arrested and brought to trial, and the provincial authorities are ordered to do likewise."

General Li Ming Chung last evening issued a proclamation prohibiting public meetings, but martial law was not proclaimed as expected.—Neuter.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

PEKING, March 18th.

The report of General Sun Yu Tsan, commander of the Bodyguard Brigade of the Cabinet Office, is to the following effect:—

At 1.30 p.m. Commander Wu Chin Ching reported that over 2,000 student-like ruffians, armed with clubs, surrounded the Cabinet, and in reply to the enquiries of company Commander Huang Chia Kuei on duty, loudly abused the bodyguards as slaves of the traitors and 'foreign' enemy, to whom they were not in a position to speak, they said, and insisted on Tuan Chi Jui and Chia Teh Yao coming out to face them. They acted in such a lawless manner, that finally commander Huang consented to allow four of their representatives to enter, but when they found no one was in the office, they went out and lectured to the mob and declaring that they had hidden away and should be brought out by a search. The resolutions were then passed, viz., to drive away the bodyguards who were slaves of the traitors and to make a search for documents and other evidence to prove the

(Continued on next column.)

BANKRUPT SOVIET.

"HIGH FINANCE" METHODS.

EXPORTS TO BE FORCED.

The Riga correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* last month cabled:—

While more than a hundred foreign delegates are taking part in the session of the executive committee of the Communist International at Moscow, the same Soviet papers which are printing accounts of their optimistic predictions involving the downfall of capitalistic countries contain examples of Soviet high finance which it is impossible to duplicate in the history of international trade.

The desperate financial plight of the Soviets daily occupies the pages of the Moscow newspapers. The *Pravda* reports that the present position of affairs has reached the point of forcing exports at all costs. It does not matter if the Soviet Government exports materials which are worth 100,000,000 gold roubles within Russia, and only obtains 75,000,000 gold roubles for them abroad, continues the paper, stating that this loss would be more than covered when the Government uses the five or six million roubles from the money realised to purchase the necessary manufactured goods abroad, and increases their price four or five hundred per cent. before they are marketed by the co-operative stores in Russia.

GOODS SCARCE AND COSTLY.

The shortage of manufactured goods throughout Russia is now more felt by the population than in the early days of the revolution, when people had plenty of old clothes to wear out and Russia's former rich were selling their possessions on the market places for bread. A pair of women's ordinary cotton stockings now costs four gold roubles (about 9s.) in Moscow and Leningrad, while the price in provincial cities is even higher.

Presiding at a conference at the Kremlin yesterday, the Soviet Commissar Rykoff reported that the peasants throughout Russia had stopped selling their farm produce and the prices of foodstuffs were rapidly increasing in all cities, as the peasants were demanding manufactured goods instead of Soviet paper money for their products. Unless the Government immediately exports all available raw products, even semi-manufactured and manufactured products, abroad, there is danger of currency inflation, reported Rykoff. The purchasing power of the Soviet gold rouble has already greatly fallen throughout Russia, he continued, declaring the peasants must be pacified with immediate imports of goods needed for their farms and villages, in order that the peasants, finding they can purchase something with their Soviet paper money, will sell their foodstuffs cheaper.

After hearing Commissar Rykoff's report, the conference endorsed the programme for "forcing exports" on the lines mentioned, advocating that the population of Russia be informed of the present situation, which calls for the co-operation of the peasants to enable the Government to save the stabilised Soviet chervonetz.

BANKRUPT BY CHARITY.

REASONS WHY A COWBOY BARONET FAILED.

Donations to charity and exorbitant interest on loans from moneylenders were cited as causes of his bankruptcy by the Rev. Sir Genile Cave-Browne-Cave, Bt., rector of Lonsborough, East Yorks, whose creditors met at York.

A statement of affairs by Sir Genile, who is popularly known as the "cowboy baronet," showed £395 gross liabilities, of which £779 was said to be unsecured, his assets, consisting of a small sum in the hands of solicitors, furniture, and a portion of his stipend, estimated to produce £273.

Sir Genile Cave-Browne-Cave, before taking orders in 1921, fought in India, in the Boxer rising in China, and in the Spanish-American war. He ranched for many years in America, and eventually became a Wesleyan minister there. He fought with the British artillery in the great war, and after his ordination held curacies at Walthamstow and Brompton.

guilt of the traitors, who should be brought out to be disposed of by the mob. Orders were immediately shouted out and dare-to-dies, some two dozen of whom were armed with pistols, rushed the building and open fire on the guards, one of whom was wounded seriously, and who were forced to defend themselves against the fierce onslaught. One brownie revolver with two cartridges, and one automatic pistol with three cartridges was captured on the spot. The mob then began to disperse.

Police Officer Wei Yung Sheng's report says: "While on duty at the west gate of the Kuowuyuan yesterday a large mob surrounded and rushed the premises. A woman first demanded to be admitted into the gate when a student-like ruffian shouted 'You policeman, like the bodyguards, are dogs of the traitors,' and then pulled out his pistol and shot. He, however, managed to escape unhurt.

Private Chang Wei Chen reports that he was surrounded by a mob in front of the Kuowuyuan and insulted. A man in foreign costume pulled a pistol and fired on him. He fled but was wounded in the arm seriously.

Detective Chiang Chi Chung reports he saw a band of student demonstrators outside the Kuowuyuan yesterday carrying three or four kettles of kerosene and several bundles of grass and declaring their determination to burn the guards to death. Gunfire was then heard and the students abandoned their articles and fled.

Some 250 clubs and rods were left by the mob in front of the Kuowuyuan.—Kuo Wen.

AUTOCRATS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"INSOLENT" HEADMASTERS AND DISTRESSED PARENTS.

FATHER'S PLAINT.

BOY EXPELLED FOR "OBJECTING TO RUGGER."

References in London papers to the annoyance suffered by parents who on visiting public schools have been forbidden to take their children to a restaurant or hotel have aroused considerable interest, and a correspondent points out that there are other ways in which irritation is caused.

"I think it is about time," writes a Reading father, "that some of the heads of our schools were taught to understand that they may not dictate to parents as to what they may or may not do when the children are outside the school building. I think the case I am about to mention is harder than those mentioned in your paper."

"My boy" has been at a public school just on four years, and the headmaster has, at the commencement of this term, dismissed him because he objects to play the game of 'Rugger.' He is not a strong boy but not such a one as would justify a doctor writing a certificate to get him exemption from the game.

WORK PREFERRED TO FOOTBALL.

"The boy is quite willing to do extra work in place of the game, but the headmaster will not entertain anything except the game in question. The boy has received good reports the whole time he has been at the school, and I am satisfied with his progress. I should like to know if any of your readers have had a similar experience."

Various authorities interviewed to-day expressed surprise that a boy should be dismissed for the reason given. "I have never heard of a similar case," said Mr. W. A. Bulkeley-Evans, secretary of the Headmasters' Conference. "It is certainly not the rule to insist on the claims of sport to the exclusion of all else. Soliditude for the boys' welfare at public schools has never been greater than it is to-day."

A DOCTOR'S VIEW.

"Isn't it like a schoolmaster to do a thing like this?" exclaimed a doctor who was asked for his opinion. "The boy who did not want to play Rugby was probably right. When boys do not want to play a game they are right in nine cases out of ten, for there is probably some hidden reason for their disinclination."

"In such circumstances it would be a very silly thing indeed for a headmaster to insist on the boy either playing or being dismissed from the school. But really cases of this kind are merely on a par with the generally insolent tone that is being adopted by some headmasters to-day. The reason is a simple one: they have so many more applicants for places than they can take."

"The normal boy always wants to play games, but if a boy should be disinclined there is some reason, some unfitness, that should not be brusquely disregarded. You get the same thing at times with regard to food that makes no appeal, no matter how healthful it may be."

"In my opinion there must be many boys playing now under orders who would be much better off if they were not playing."

AN OLD BLUE'S OPINION.

"I must confess I have never heard of a boy being dismissed from school for the reason given," said Mr. Gordon Rogers, an old Oxford Blue and a well-known schoolmaster.

It is customary now for the boy to fall in with the games at the public school he is attending unless he is medically unfit. In the case you mention the boy is apparently not unfit, and yet is unwilling to play the school game. That puts the headmaster in a rather difficult position. "He has to tell the boy to play the game, and if there is any reason against his playing the parents can get a letter from the doctor."

"I do not think it can be said fairly that the schools are overdoing sport, although up to the end of the war there was a tendency in that direction. But since then the educational standards have been altered, and a better type of master is chosen. Up to a few years ago a man who got his Blue could get a teaching position on that qualification, but conditions are different now, and proficiency in games does not lead to an appointment as a master. Sport proficiency is not by any means the only thing that matters in education."

WORST HEAT FOR 30 YEARS.

A responsible correspondent telegraphed from North-Western New South Wales last month:—"Many people still going down to the heat wave. Local people say the heat is the worst since 1898, when it caused numerous deaths. We have had several days when the thermometer showed 116 and 117 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade."



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TSAR'S CROWN JEWELS.

A £50,000,000 COLLECTION.

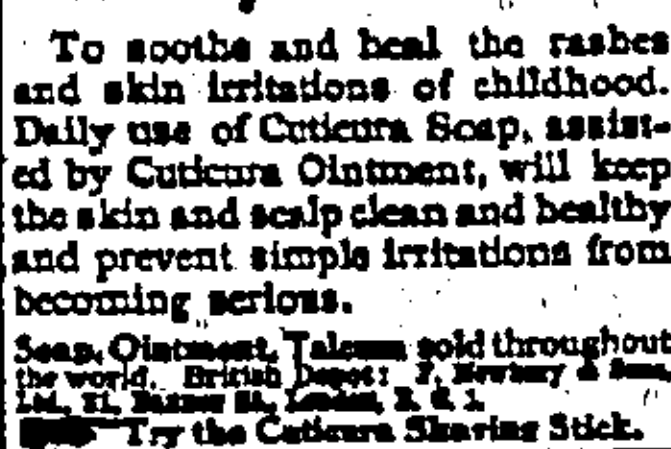
NEGOTIATIONS FOR SALE.

The correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* wired from Riga last month:—"Negotiations are 'proceeding satisfactorily,' according to the latest Moscow newspapers received here, for the sale of the vast collection of the Russian Crown jewels, seized during the revolution, to foreign buyers, many representatives of whom are at present in the Soviet capital. In addition to cash, the Soviet Government is negotiating for the exchange of a large portion of the treasure in return for agricultural machinery, locomotives, etc., which Russian industry badly requires."

Official sources state that the jewels offered for sale are appraised variously by Russian, French, Czech-Slovak, and other experts, but the average of their estimated value is just over £50,000,000 sterling. The jewels date from Peter the Great to Nicholas II. They comprise 408 separate pieces of jewellery. The total weight of the diamonds alone is 25,300 carats; pearls, 6,300; sapphires, 4,300; emeralds, 6,200; and uncut rubies, 1,300. No other historical collection of gems, whether royal or private, according to the Russian officials approaches the Crown jewels, either in value or historical interest. The present collection does not represent all the Russian-Crown jewels, but only those covering the last 200 years.

Of the 408 items in the collection, 90 per cent. were supplied by Peter the Great, 40 per cent. by Elizabeth, Catherine the Great, and Paul; 25 per cent. by Alexander I. and Nicholas I.; 10 per cent. by Alexander II. and Alexander III., and 5 per cent. by Nicholas II. Conspicuous among the collection are three noble crowns. The largest of these, the "Imperial Crown of all the Russias," was made for the Coronation of Catherine the Great in 1782. It contains 356 diamonds, seventy-five huge pearls, and many other large stones. Surmounting the Crown is a superb cross of diamonds, supported by an uncut ruby of 402 carats, one of the world's largest. The crown is valued at £10,000,000.

Other principal articles are nine emerald globes, sceptres, and chains of fine craftsmanship, containing diamonds, pearls, and rubies weighing as much as fifty carats each; twenty-three magnificent crosses, many stars, sixteen gorgeous necklaces of diamond and pearls, fifty-six brooches, ten tiaras, nine diamond-studded lockets, and twenty-nine pairs of earrings, including one set of gigantic emeralds of 174 carats each.



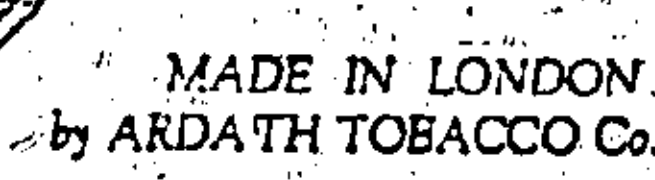
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Kidney Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses, notes and
THERAPION CHARTER, PAGES IN BOTTLES, No. 1 in Orange
New Co., Haverhill Rd., N.W.A. London, or
AT PHARM CO., BIRMINGHAM ST., NEW YORK CITY, or 48
NASS STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

the resumption, Farquhar, Lyon, and Price scored for the Club.

Local forecast: E. winds, moderate
fair.

R. M. DY



Chief Manager,
F.B., B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon

BOOK, HONGKONG.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 30th.

Sunkong, Chinese str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38.—Man Yick S.S. Co.

Nieshuen, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. J. A. McCulloch, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B9.—B. & S.

Pan Overstraten, Dutch str., 2,333 tons, Capt. H. Shinter, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—J.C.J.L.

March 31st.

Amboise, French str., 4,916 tons, Capt. J. Burrioux, from Marseilles and Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3.—M.M.

Bandong Maru, Japanese str., 2,460 tons, Capt. N. Suzuki, from Surabaya and Balikpapan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Haiyang, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Harold Dollar, British str., 2,823 tons, Capt. H. E. Kenley, from San Francisco and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Laichikok.—Dollar S.S. Line.

Lion, British str., 6,530 tons, Capt. R. J. Williams, from Tacoma and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2.—B. & S.

Mendana, British str., 10,278 tons, Capt. D. Mansfield, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Ho's Wharf.—B. & S.

Moriko Maru, Japanese str., 3,095 tons, Capt. S. Amano, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

March 31st.

Amboise, for Shanghai.

Lion, for Manila.

Kut Sang, for Amoy.

Moriko Maru, for Singapore.

Oyama Maru, for Bangkok.

Pharung, for Haiphong.

Tunkin, for Haiphong.

Wei Shing, for Tientsin.

West Nomentum, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per M.M. s.s. *Amboise*, from Marseilles via ports on March 30th:—For Hongkong: Mr. R. Veron, Mr. F. W. Gibbins, Mr. F. Gregory, Mr. S. C. Ong, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Adams, Mr. Kitajima, Mr. W. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and Miss Campbell, Mr. G. E. Cammidge, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Yeatman, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Lund.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The master of the s.s. *Kutang* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore reported to the Harbour Office yesterday that he had received a wireless message for assistance from the s.s. *Chama Jelen* (the Danish steamer which went ashore off the entrance to the Saigon River). [This grounding was reported yesterday, when it was stated that the *Chama Jelen* got off without assistance and that the help of the *Kutang* was not required.]

The Harbour Office will be closed tomorrow, Saturday and Monday, April 2nd, 3rd, and 5th, except for the entries and Clearance Office, which will be open from 11 a.m. to noon, on April 3rd and 5th.

A passenger junk sailing from the Kowloon Godown wharf to Hongkong on Tuesday, collided with the steam launch *Vancouver*, causing damage to the junk to the extent of \$120. Luckily there were no casualties.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., a junk licensee was prosecuted for (a) not reporting on arrival on March 20th and (b) leaving port without clearance from the Harbour Master. The man pleaded not guilty. Evidence for the prosecution showed that the junk arrived at Shaukiwan on March 13th and was not there on March 14th. In answer to the Marine Magistrate, the junk inspector said the date March 20th was given in the first place because that was the date shown in the junk's licence book. The defendant said that he knew nothing about the matter as he was not on board at the time and further was not master at that time. He was found "not guilty" and discharged.

At the same Court, another junk-master was fined \$10 on each count when charged with the same offences against the regulations.

A boat-master was fined \$20, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour, for dredging in the Naval anchorage; while a boat-mistress was fined \$10, or ten days' hard labour in default, for making fast to the s.s. *Kutang* while under way. Two Chinese were fined \$10 each for being on the same steamer without permission.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1,702, of which 7,237 were carried by the s.s. *Pan Overstraten* from Amoy.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

Yesterday's shipping statement showed that the number of vessels in the Harbour at 9 a.m. was 34, of which 26 were British.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday ten vessels arrived, viz.—six British, two Dutch, one French and one Chinese. The departures over the same period came to fourteen, viz.—nine British, one Japanese, one Dutch, one French, one Portuguese and one Norwegian. The departures were for the following ports:—one British and one Japanese for Singapore; one Dutch for Yokohama; one French and one British for Saigon; two British for Amoy; one British for Shanghai; one Portuguese for Kwang Chow Wan; one Norwegian for Sandakan; one French for Tientsin; one British for Manila; one British for Haiphong and one British for Nansaimo.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong 3,743 tons.
For ports beyond 7,567 ..
Total 11,312 ..

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Tuesday).

For Hongkong 5,471 tons.
For ports beyond 21,073 ..
Total 26,544 ..

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 3,412 tons were carried in British vessels. The heaviest entry was 1,300 tons by a British steamer; while the remainder of the entries were all under 1,000 tons. The heaviest entry in cargo for ports beyond was 5,157 tons.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Empress of Russia (British) from Manila with 147 tons of hemp, cigars and general cargo, mail and 110 tons for ports beyond;

Kut Sang (British) from Calcutta and Singapore with 831 tons of general cargo, mail and 5,157 tons for ports beyond;

Harold Dollar (British) from San Francisco and Shanghai with 1,300 tons of general cargo;

Tutthypine (British) from Yokohama and Milke with a nil entry;

Nieshuen (British) from Shanghai with 510 tons of general cargo;

Lion (British) from Tacoma and Shanghai with 724 tons of general cargo, mail and 1,200 tons for ports beyond;

Tri (Dutch) in ballast from Kobe;

Pan Overstraten (Dutch) from Amoy with a nil entry, but 800 tons of cargo for ports beyond;

Amboise (French) from Marseilles and Shanghai 33 tons of general cargo, mail and 840 tons for ports beyond;

Sun King (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 200 tons of general cargo.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for entry in the above returns, included:—

Moriko Maru (Japanese) from Nagoya and Moji with 280 tons of general cargo, mail and 3,275 tons for ports beyond;

Bandong Maru (Japanese) from Surabaya and Balikpapan with 831 tons of soft molasses and 4,115 tons for ports beyond;

Amboise (French) from Marseilles and Saigon with 107 tons of general cargo, mail and 3,190 tons for ports beyond;

Patruclus (British) from Suez and Straits with general cargo and mail;

Mendana (British) from Straits with general cargo and mail.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Sunlight* (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Dunkirk on March 18th, and is due to arrive here on or about April 22nd.

The P. & O. s.s. *Marna* left Shanghai for this port on March 30th at 4 p.m., and is due to arrive here on April 2nd, about 7 a.m.

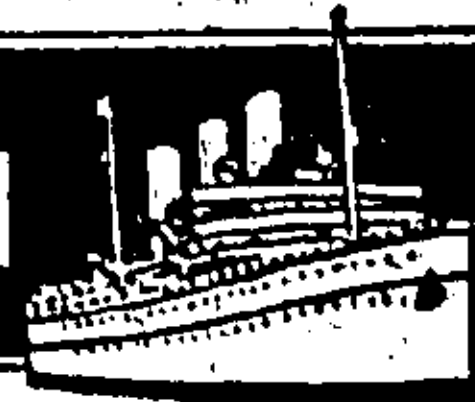
SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR APRIL, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH).

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
April 1st	6.10 a.m.	6.38 p.m.
" 2nd	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 3rd	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 4th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 5th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 6th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 7th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 8th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 9th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 10th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 11th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 12th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 13th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 14th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 15th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 16th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 17th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 18th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 19th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 20th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 21st	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 22nd	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 23rd	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 24th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 25th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 26th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 27th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 28th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 29th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..
" 30th	6.10 ..	6.38 ..

CANADIAN PACIFIC



EMPRESS EXPRESS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

17 Days from Hongkong to Vancouver.

LARGEST, FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMSHIPS

NEXT SAILING TO THE PACIFIC COAST

S.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"

WILL SAIL FOR

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

via

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

on Friday, April 2nd, at 1 a.m.

PASSENGERS WILL EMBARK PREVIOUS EVENING

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAO.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

KORIA MARU (Omit N'saki and Honolulu) ... Tuesday, 6th April
SEINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st April

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los

Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
ANYO MARU ... Thursday, 15th April
BOKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 29th May

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 15th April
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Paris

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 10th April
HAKUSAN MARU ... Saturday, 24th April

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st April
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

LISBON MARU ... Monday, 5th April
TSUYAMA MARU ... Saturday, 24th April

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa

Bay & Algoa Bay.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th April

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Saturday, 10th April
TAMBA MARU ... Thursday, 15th April

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOTTOBI MARU ... Thursday, 8th April
MOJI MARU ... Sunday, 18th April

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd April
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

HARUNA MARU ... Tuesday, 6th April
YOKUSUBA MARU ... Friday, 9th April
WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 13th April
KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th April

* For further information, apply to—
Telephone Central No. 593 222 & 2423

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkgs. and Sailing for S'nei and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PAUL LECAT ... A	—	—	13th Apr., 1926.
AMBOISE ... B	—	—	27th Apr. "
ANGESE ... B	12th Mar., 1926	13th Apr., 1926	11th May, "
AMAZONE ... B	26th Mar. "	27th Apr. "	26th May, "
D'ARTAGNAN ... A	9th Apr. "	11th May, "	8th June, "
ANGKOR ... B	23rd Apr. "	25th May, "	22nd June, "
PORRHOS ... A	7th May, "	8th June, "	3rd July, "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class 1st Class—2 85. 2d Class—2 83. 3d Class—2 80. 4th Class—2 75. 5th Class—2 70. 6th Class—2 65. 7th Class—2 60. 8th Class—2 55. 9th Class—2 50. 10th Class—2 45. 11th Class—2 40. 12th Class—2 35. 13th Class—2 30. 14th Class—2 25. 15th Class—2 20. 16th Class—2 15. 17th Class—2 10. 18th Class—2 05. 19th Class—2 00. 20th Class—1 95. 21st Class—1 90. 22nd Class—1 85. 23rd Class—1 80. 24th Class—1 75. 25th Class—1 70. 26th Class—1 65. 27th Class—1 60. 28th Class—1 55. 29th Class—1 50. 30th Class—1 45. 31st Class—1 40. 32nd Class—1 35. 33rd Class—1 30. 34th Class—1 25. 35th Class—1 20. 36th Class—1 15. 37th Class—1 10. 38th Class—1 05. 39th Class—1 00. 40th Class—0 95. 41st Class—0 90. 42nd Class—0 85. 43rd Class—0 80. 44th Class—0 75. 45th Class—0 70. 46th Class—0 65. 47th Class—0 60. 48th Class—0 55. 49th Class—0 50. 50th Class—0 45. 51st Class—0 40. 52nd Class—0 35. 53rd Class—0 30. 54th Class—0 25. 55th Class—0 20. 56th Class—0 15. 57th Class—0 10. 58th Class—0 05. 59th Class—0 00. 60th Class—0 00.

For full Particulars, apply to—
Telephone Central 740. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO., 8 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Friday, 2nd April, at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"HOPSANG"	Friday, 2nd April, at Noon
BANGKOK	"KWASANG"	Saturday, 3rd April, at 8 p.m.
SINGAPORE	"OAKSANG"	Tuesday, 6th April, at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LEESANG"	Wednesday, 7th April, at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 7th April, at 5 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Sunday, 11th April, at Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Tuesday, 13th April, at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 13th April, at 8 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 13th April, at 3 p.m.
KOBE	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 16th April, at Noon
KOBE	"HOSANG"	Thursday, 22nd April, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 27th April, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephones: Central No. 215

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Discharges	Leaves H'kong.
"GLENAPP"	2nd Apr.	"GLENAMORY"	3 p.m.	7th Apr.
"CAEMARTHESENHIRE"	17th "	"GLENSHANE"	4th May	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENREG"	17th "	"GLENSTAN"	1st June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENSTAN"	17th May	"CAEMARTHESENHIRE"	1st June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.
"GLENSTAN"	30th "			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 3596.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL MAIL LINE

Operated for UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Managing Operators.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... April, 10th.
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... April, 22nd.

TO EUROPE—\$120—\$112—\$110

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... April, 2nd.
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... April, 14th.

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monocles and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Ports also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports. Copies of this paper are on file in our Office SEATTLE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK. For Passage and Freight Booking apply to ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Managing Operators for UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING.

Telephones: Central 2477, 2478 & 795.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING.

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular Freight Service for

BARCELONA, VALENCIA, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG.

OOPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and Other

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Will leave on or after

For Shanghai and Japan Ports:—

Subject to change without Notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Agents.

WITHIN CALL.

The following vessels were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong last night:—*President Jackson*, *President Cleveland*, *Macedonia*, *Morea*, *Takada*, *Troilus*, *Tunkin*, *Gozin*, *Maru*, *Amboise*, *Kutang*, *Oyama Maru*, *Andre Lebon*, *Canada Maru*, *Kwangchow*, *Shidzuoka Maru*, *Tilava*, *Bingo Maru*, *Fooking*, *Chenan*, *Kwaiang*.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—
Kowloon Dock:—*Paeset*, *Tangistan*, *Seistan*, *Siang Wo*, *Haining*.
Taikoo Dock:—*Kinshan*, *Chinh*

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKFALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 27th March.
S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 23rd April.**BOSTON & NEW YORK**
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

(ANDREW WEA & Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong
M.V. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... Second Half April.**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT**
"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKFALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... From Hongkong 15th March.
S.S. "CITY OF VALENCIA" ... From Hongkong 23rd April.
For MANCHESTER, HAVRE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.FABES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £28. 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £15.**MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA**
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINES.S. "SURAT" ... From Hongkong 24th April.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Agnes Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Lourenço Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EST INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKFALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and vice versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FORSTRAITS, JAYA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY**
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MOREA"	10,913	3rd Apr. Noon	Marseilles and London.
"JEYPORE"	5,313	7th Apr. 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"LAHORE"	5,353	11th Apr.	Singapore and Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,097	15th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,158	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	14th May	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	8,941	28th May	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st June	Marseilles and London.
"MANUWA"	10,902	24th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,153	10th July	Marseilles and London.
"RANPURA"	10,885	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	31st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireas, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,949	4th April 10 a.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,000	4th April	do.
"SANTHIA"	7,734	1st May	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th May	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hojio, Cebu, Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement of cargo.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr. 6 a.m.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SANTHIA"	7,734	7th Apr.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"PERIM"	7,648	10th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	18th Apr.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Apr.	Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	1st May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANUWA"	10,902	28th May	do.
"PADU"	8,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,039	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	25th June	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	10,885	9th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,913	16th Sept.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY-FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

All Cabins on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Fareless measuring not more than 4 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.****REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers** having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIYANG ... Capt. W. C. Paschere ... Thursday, 1st April, 6 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAI-HONG" and "HAI-CHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.**

SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 1st April	4 p.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 3rd April	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHOWEN"	On 3rd April	4 p.m.
SINGAPO	"LUCHOW"	On 3rd April	4 p.m.
HANGKOK	"THAN"	On 5th April	4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 6th April	6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 6th April	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 7th April	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 7th April	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 8th April	4 p.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 9th April	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th April	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE" & "TAPING"**

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports, Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation, HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—18 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hongkong ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	27th March	23rd April
TAPING	19th May	25th May
CHANGTE	16th June	22nd June
TAPING	17th July	23rd July

For Freight and Passage Apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33. Agents.**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "WBAY CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th April.

LLOYD TRIestino.REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £36. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "PIUMI-L"	...	Sails 7th April
M.V. "VIMINALE"	...	Sails 6th May

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails 12th April
S.S. "PIUMI-L"	...	Sails 3rd May
M.V. "VIMINALE"	...	Sails 31st May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI"	...	Sails from Calcutta, 31st March
S.S. "UMZUMBI"	...	Sails from Colombo, 13th April
S.S. "UMSINGA"	...	Sails from Calcutta, 30th June
S.S. "UMSINGA"	...	Sails from Colombo, 12th July

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1033.

Agents.

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PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE"	...	Leave Hongkong 15th April
M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE"	...	16th May
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE"	...	11th June
M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE"	...	3rd July

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3185.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprince.

King's Building.

21

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINEof the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OUDERKERK"	...	6th April, 1926
S.S. "ALDEBARAN"	...	4th May, "
S.S. "OLDEKERK"	...	31st May, "

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERKERK"	...	17th April, 1926
S.S. "OUDERKERK"	...	15th May, "
S.S. "ALDEBARAN"	...	13th July, "

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents.

Telephone: Central 31574.

York Building.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES,

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 27th March.
 s.s. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 23rd April.

BOSTON & NEW YORK
 AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
 (ANDREW WHEAT & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong
 m.v. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... Second Half April.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
 "ELLERMAN" LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... From Hongkong ... 13th March.
 For HAYE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

s.s. "CITY OF VALENCIA" ... From Hongkong ... 23rd April.
 For MARSEILLE, HAYE, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £28. 2nd Class £20.
 "B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £15.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
 ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

s.s. "SURAT" ... From Hongkong ... 24th April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALESTINE" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

s.s. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... Leaves Hongkong 13th April
 m.v. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... " " " 16th May
 m.v. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... " " " 11th June
 m.v. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... " " " 3rd July

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprince.

King's Building.

21

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

of the United Netherlands
 Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

s.s. "OUDERKERK" ... 8th April, 1926
 s.s. "ALDEBARAN" ... 4th May, "
 s.s. "OLDEKERK" ... 31st May, "

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

s.s. "OUDERKERK" ... 17th April, 1926
 s.s. "OUDERKERK" ... 15th May, "
 s.s. "ALDEBARAN" ... 13th July, "

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
 For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Agents, York Building.

Telephone: Central No 1874.

20

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,

CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,

EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
 DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr. Noon	Marseilles and London.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	7th Apr. 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"LAHORE"	5,318	11th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,097	15th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,156	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	9,041	29th May	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	26th June	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	31st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Redifail Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA" 6,949 4th April 10 a.m. Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
 "KILAWA" 10,000 24th April do.
 "SANTHA" 7,754 1st May do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA" 6,000 7th Apr. Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
 "ST. ALBANS" 4,500 5th May do.
 "TANDA" 6,958 2nd June do.
 "ARAFURA" 6,000 7th July do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hioho, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MAEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr. 5 a.m.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SANTHA"	7,754	7th Apr.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"PERIM"	7,648	10th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Apr.	do.
"TALMA"	10,600	20th Apr.	Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,992	28th May	do.
"PADU"	5,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	25th June	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	16,585	8th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,818	16th Sept.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
 Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
 Parcels measuring not more than 4 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building; Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)
 HAITANG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Thursday, 1st April, 6 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

Royal Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAI-ONG" and "HAI-CHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS L. J. PRAIRIE & CO., General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 1st April	4 p.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 3rd April	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZOHOEN"	On 3rd April	4 p.m.
NINGPO	"YUHOEN"	On 3rd April	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	"THAN"	On 3rd April	4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 6th April	6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUIJHOW"	On 8th April	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 7th April	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 7th April	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 8th April	4 p.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 1st April	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th April	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 Telephone Central 35.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
 VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
 EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DATE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	27th March	23rd April
TAIPING	19th May	25th May
CHANGTE	16th June	22nd June
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 35.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
 S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th April

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
 BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
 DANUBE PORTS.
 REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
 "A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £68. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails 7th April
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 5th May

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails 12th April
 S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails 3rd May
 M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 31st May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta, 31st March
 S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Colombo, 12th April
 S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta, 30th June
 S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Colombo, 12th July

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

[17]

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "CALCHAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th Apr.
 s.s. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 23rd Apr.
 s.s. "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th May
 s.s. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st May

* Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON

POST OFFICE NOTICE

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The G.P.O. will be open on Good Friday, the 2nd April, and Easter Monday, the 5th April, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. respectively, and Saturday, the 3rd April, from 8 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. The Branch Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. on each of these days. There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence each day as on Sundays, and also one delivery of registered correspondence each day at 9 a.m. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

Detachable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Suez & Straits	Parcels	1st April
Shanghai	Letters	1st April
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN, SHANGHAI & SINGAPORE via SIBERIA	Pres. Cleveland	1st April
Europe via Suez letters & parcels London, 4th March, & parcels London, 25th Feb.	Macedonia	1st April
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Jackson	2nd April
SHANGHAI	Letters	2nd April
SHANGHAI	Letters	2nd April
AMOI	Letters	2nd April
SHANGHAI	Letters	3rd April
SHANGHAI	Letters	3rd April
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of Australia	10th April

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Tourane	Devanonghe	Thursday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Ision	10.30 A.M.
Morais	Van Overstraten	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Morais	12.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & C.B. America & EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 19th April	Emp. of Russia	Parcels 8.00 P.M. Letters 8.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Hoi Yang	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Macedonia	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 30th April	Morais	Parcels 3rd, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland	Friday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Swatow	9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Swatow	9.00 A.M.
Amoy	Swatow	9.00 A.M.
Japan	Swatow	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai & EUROPE via SIBERIA (letters & parcels specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)	Phuempun	Saturday, 3rd, 8.30 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Swatow	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Takada	Parcels 4th, 9.00 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Straits	Ratio Maru	Sunday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Indo Maru	9.00 A.M.
Amoy	Teon	Monday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila & Fuzhou for Germany via Hamburg	Chonan	9.00 A.M.
Wei Hoi Wei	Albert Vogler	Tuesday, 6th, 1.00 P.M. 2.30 P.M.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday 14th April	Hutchow	Wednesday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 5th May	Arufura	Parcels 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Swatow	9.45 A.M.
Wei Hoi Wei	Swatow	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Swatow	Noon
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Shanghai	Swatow	4.30 P.M.
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Shanghai	Swatow	6.